



# THE TIMES

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Country devastated as toll tops 100,000

## World rallies to aid Bangladesh cyclone victims

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DHAKA

THE world rallied yesterday to send emergency aid to Bangladesh as the scale of the tragedy caused by Tuesday's cyclone became apparent. At least 100,000 people are believed to have died. Europe, America and Japan offered cash and supplies in response to the Bangladesh government's appeal for £800 million in urgent aid, and international agencies moved swiftly to the scenes of devastation. But the relief effort is hampered by poor facilities, washed-out roads and broken bridges.

As many as ten million people may have been displaced. Almost the entire 500-mile coastline has been devastated. Not a house is left, hardly a tree is standing; mills and factories have been swept away. Only a few brick buildings and 68 cyclone shelters remain. Some 20,000 people are feared to have died on just one island, Kutubdia, which has practically disappeared under the water.

The Bangladesh military have diverted nearly all their resources to the relief operation. More than a hundred army medical teams have been sent south, the navy is trying to reach thousands of people stranded on muddy embankments, and the air force is using transport planes to drop tons of dried food and baby food to survivors.

The Red Crescent has mobilised 21,000 volunteers, many of whom are engaged in the seemingly hopeless task of burying the dead. Tens of thousands of animal carcasses are festering in the heat, as are huge numbers of human bodies, raising fears of a cholera outbreak. A. S. M. Akram, director of the Red Crescent disaster preparedness programme in Dhaka, said that fresh water, medicine and clothing were desperately needed. Giselle Dye, of Save the Children, said the disaster "could not have come at a worse time, hot on the heels of the Kurdish refugee crisis and the African famine. Cash is going to be the biggest priority," she said.

Britain, which gives Bangladesh about £50 million a year, is to provide £2.5 million in immediate aid, half of which will represent its contribution to the European Community's £7 million emergency package. Labour MPs complained that that was insufficient and called for troops, boats and helicopters to be diverted from the Gulf. The Foreign Office minister Mark Lennox-Boyd responded that further help could be offered "once we have a clearer picture of what is required in this tragic situation".

America is to send \$1.2 million in medical supplies, Japan is giving a similar amount in cash, plus medicine and water purifiers worth £300,000. Germany is giving £90,000 and India \$450,000 and three helicopters.

The international effort is being organised by the League of the Red Cross, and a spokeswoman in Geneva said a formal appeal would be issued after more detailed information was received from the stricken area. Relief workers were battling with communications and transport problems to try to determine what was needed, while Begum Khaleda Zia, the



Booth welcome: despite bad weather the turnout was brisk at Holy Trinity polling station, Eastbourne, East Sussex, yesterday

## General 'argued against Gulf war'

President Bush was in no doubt that Iraq should be confronted. His leading military adviser was not so sure. Peter Stothard reports

General Colin Powell was a reluctant convert to the case for war against President Saddam Hussein and in October argued directly with President Bush that sanctions be given more time, according to a book by Bob Woodward, *The Washington Post* reporter, to be published here today.

The powerful chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, whose stature has soared as a result of Operation Desert Storm, is described as being "disturbed" by President Bush's tough policy from the start, complaining that the president's statement that the invasion of Kuwait "will not stand" had been made after consultation with Margaret Thatcher but not with the National Security Council.

General Powell, according to Mr Woodward, "could not understand why the president had laid down this new marker, changing radically the definition of success" without hearing his top military adviser.

Afterwards, it is alleged, General Powell's Pentagon office became the centre for the internal campaign, backed by James Baker, Secretary of State, to confine the American response to diplomatic means. "I am for a containment strategy," General Powell is quoted as

## Car sales plummet as 2,500 more jobs go

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

AS T & N, one of Britain's biggest vehicle component makers, announced cuts in its UK workforce of 2,500 people, car manufacturers said sales were 30 per cent lower than for the same month last year. The manufacturers said that sales, which had been affected by Budget taxation increases, will fall to about 1.7 million this year, a drop of 2.6 per cent on the record 2.3 million sales achieved in 1989.

The fall is the largest two-year decline in sales since 1974-5 and it comes at a time when car makers are threatened by increased Japanese imports and a Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigation that could force them to charge lower prices in British showrooms.

Ford, the biggest of the domestic car producers, is predicting that 1990 sales could even fall to 1.6 million, the lowest annual level since 1982, unless there is a rapid improvement. Lindsey Halstead, Ford of Europe's chairman, said: "We thought things had bottomed out until we hit April."

The warning from Britain's biggest single manufacturing industry echoes fears signalled to Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by businessmen that the recession in car assembly is now hitting car component companies with a vengeance.

The heads of Peugeot Talbot, Rover, Ford and Vauxhall met Mr Lamont last week to ask for reassurances that the motor industry was not being singled out for discriminatory taxation. They left the Treasury worried, however, that problems of high inflation, high taxation and rising wages would tarnish the reputation Britain built during the 1980s as a fast-growing European car manufacturing nation.

Paul Tusch, chairman and managing director of Vauxhall, which yesterday announced a 13 per cent fall in annual operating profits to £191 million for 1990, questioned the future of the industry after failing to receive assurances from the Chancellor. He said that Vauxhall,



part of General Motors, the American multi-national, was concerned by the adverse climate.

Sewells International, the motor industry analysts, said yesterday that the number of franchised dealers fell last year by 357, the greatest year-on-year decline since 1985-6.

The recession is also hitting other industries hard. IBM UK, the British arm of the world's largest computer company, will cut 5 per cent of staff over the next two years. Bass, the brewing group, yesterday told workers that it is to shut one-tenth of its brewing capacity with the loss of 480 jobs. Production will cease at Preston Brook brewery, near Runcorn, and Springfield brewery, Wolverhampton, on August 2.

Car price fear, page 2  
Leading article, page 19  
Full reports, page 25

## Danger of apathy for Tories

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SENIOR ministers were yesterday playing down expectations of a June election by voicing fears that a low turnout might hit Conservative chances in the local elections. As John Major faced his first big test at the polls, ministers said apathy was as big a danger to the Conservatives as other parties.

As voters went to the polls campaigning continued up to the last in the Commons with a clash between Neil Kinnock and Mr Major over hospital job cuts. Mr Major agreed with a Tory backbencher that the elections should be about which party most efficiently delivered quality services at the lowest cost.

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### GOOD WRITING IN THE TIMES

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#### HEALTH

Charles Bremner on moves to introduce a national health system in an America where going sick can cost a fortune Page 18

#### CRICKET

John Woodcock sums up the series between West Indies and Australia, in which skill was overshadowed by savagery Page 38

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### Clamp victory

The RAC advised motorists to sue private wheel-clamping companies for the return of the 'release fee' after a Midlands firm agreed to a refund without contesting an action brought against them. Page 3

### Quiet weekend

The bank holiday weekend is likely to be cool and wet over much of the country and the AA Roadwatch predicted quiet roads with few potential traffic blackspots. Page 24

### The Times

We apologise to readers who have not received their usual copy of *The Times*. This has been due to temporary difficulties caused by a change to new web offset printing.

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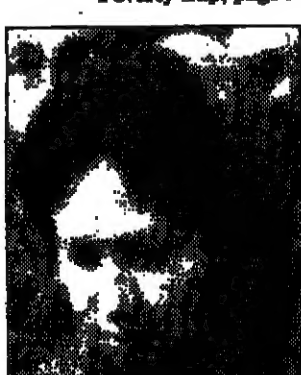
## Student's body found

By ROBIN STACEY

THE body of Rachel McLean, the missing Oxford university student, was yesterday found under the floorboards of the bedroom in her lodgings. Police made the discovery on the eighteenth day of her disappearance after stripping her home in Argyle Street, Cowley. The student, aged 19, shared the Victorian terrace house with three other students. A man aged 22 was last night being held for questioning by police in Nottingham.

Thames Valley Police last night emphasised that the house had already been thoroughly searched but nothing found. "There was no obvious

Poverty trap, page 9



Begum Zia: talks aimed at coordinating rescue

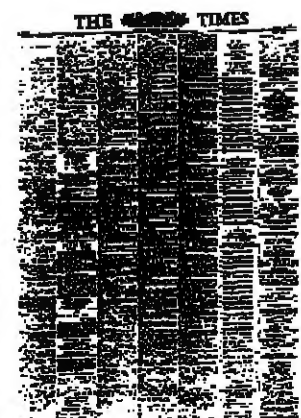
## The day the Thunderer changed its face

By NIGEL WILLIAMSON

TWENTY-five years ago today a revolution took place in Fleet Street every bit as dramatic in its way as the impact of new technology. On May 3, 1966, *The Times* appeared for the first time in more than 180 years with news rather than classified ads on its front page.

There had been front page news stories in the past - the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, the revolution in France in 1848 and in a number of special Sunday issues in the early days of the First World War. But this was different. The births, marriages and deaths notices had first appeared in the front-page position on April 20, 1854, and even world wars had not been sufficient to move them for more than the occasional day. Now the spirit of the swinging sixties had succeeded where the Kaiser and Hitler had failed.

The break with tradition was part of "Operation Break-



Old and new: the front pages of May 2 and 3, 1966



through", a package of changes to bring the paper into the modern era which William Haley, the editor, spent more than 18 months planning. With it came a women's page, and a gossip diary. But it was news on the front page that made *The Times* news itself for the day in every other

practice of writing headlines to catch the eye.

Mr Haley, however, persuaded a traditionalist board in May 1965, saying: "The *Times* is commonly accused of being old-fashioned. No other single step could so clearly and immediately bring it into the world of today... news on the front page of *The Times* is bound to come in the end. Its effect is needed now."

A further twelve months of careful preparation followed. By the night of May 2 everything was ready. Only one thing could go wrong - a drying-up of news on the night when news was most needed.

Inevitably it happened. Prime ministers failed to resign, financial markets stayed calm and England's football World Cup triumph was still weeks away. As the evening drew on, a W "Sandy" Rendel, the diplomatic correspondent, was asked in desperation to beef up a story

based on an unsubstantiated suggestion from Brussels.

The historic paper appeared. "London to be new HQ for Nato", the headline declared. The story at least made up in exclusivity what it lacked in accuracy, but it hardly mattered. As the official history of *The Times* records: "Readers were, for once, more interested in the appearance of *The Times* than its contents."

The paper, if not the world, was never the same again. Civilisation did not come to an end, as predicted by the traditionalists. Readers who had opposed the change were soon writing in to welcome the new look and within six months circulation had risen by almost 20 per cent.

The iconoclasts moved on to their next campaign: the introduction of bylines for the paper's still anonymous journalists. But that, as they say, is another story.

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Here a reception will await and time made available to appreciate the delights of this most beautiful city. Later, following Dinner and the Presentations, the finalists will be our overnight guests, before returning to London on Concorde the following day.

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# Ford chief admits car prices higher in Britain than Continent

CAR prices in Britain could be higher than in continental markets, Lindsey Halstead, chairman of Ford of Europe, said yesterday after manufacturers came under severe attack over their pricing policies.

Consumer groups say that cars on sale in British showrooms can be bought abroad for as much as 30 per cent cheaper. Because of the price differential, some of Britain's biggest car rental firms are considering buying abroad after the removal of European trade barriers after 1992.

The Consumers' Association said that car manufacturers were "quaking in their boots" over an initial study for the Monopolies and Mergers Commission that

shows Britain as more expensive than other European Community nations. Stephen Locke, head of the association's policy unit, said: "The MMC has called time on high car prices. The study for the MMC completely vindicates what we have been saying for 10 years, that cars can be thousands of pounds cheaper in Europe compared with the UK."

The Ford chairman is the first representative of the manufacturers to admit that some models on sale in Britain could be more expensive, but he emphasised that a series of complex calculations on exchange rates, model specifications and price controls operating in some countries severely distorted cost differ-

ences. Mr Halstead said the calculations for the MMC did not take into account substantial variations in exchange rates and the higher specifications on British Ford cars.

They included free membership of the Royal Automobile Club, extra anti-theft protection including window etching, free insurance for a year and low-rate finance. He pointed out that

Belgium, singled out as a low-cost nation, operated government price controls.

A study for the MMC is thought to have found that prices could be as much as 50 per cent lower in some continental markets and that there was a "complex monopoly" in the supply through franchised dealerships.

One of Britain's biggest car rental and leasing companies said

it would have to consider "very seriously" switching the purchase of its 35,000 new cars a year to Europe if the price gap was as large as reported. Freddie Aldous, chairman and chief executive of Swan National Euro-dolar, said there would be real dangers for the motor industry if new-car prices did not get closer to those in Europe.

Nissan, the Japanese manufacturer operating at Washington, Tyne and Wear, has been warned by its independent British distributor that prices abroad were as much as 20 per cent lower than those charged in Britain.

A check on five European Community nations by reporters from *The Times* yesterday show-

ed the disparity in prices for a basic three-door Ford Fiesta 1.1-litre car. The converted pre-tax price in Belgium was £4,006.51, in France £4,176.66, in Italy £4,222.80, in Germany £3,085.30 and in Ireland £7,433.88. A similar car in the UK, although there were specification differences, was £6,084.

Paul Tosh, chairman and managing director of Vauxhall, dismissed claims that British prices were too high. He said: "We have looked at that study and also done one of our own and we don't agree with their figures. We believe our cars are competitively priced. Some of the prices here are in the low range compared with the rest of Europe."

Vauxhall and Ford will both be giving further evidence to the MMC over the next few weeks to contest the findings of its initial report. Lawyers have been briefed and are understood to be ready to give details of the intricate pricing process used by manufacturers in each market.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which represents Britain's car makers, also emphasised that the study was a discussion document and a long way from the final conclusions due for presentation to Peter Lilley, the trade secretary, in August.

Leading article, page 19  
Motoring, page 35

## Major condemns Nalgo ads as fake and phoney

By JILL SHERMAN AND ROBIN OAKLEY

THE prime minister yesterday accused Nalgo, the local government union, of using "phoney pictures and fake statistics" in a £1.5 million advertising campaign attacking the government's record on the health service.

With Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, choosing again to make health policy the focus of his attack on the government John Major also answered criticisms by the British Medical Association, pointing out that the BMA had opposed the very setting up of the NHS originally. Last year, he said, they had opposed GP contracts. Now their own magazine was saying that targets "do not seem so bad after all and most GPs will find themselves significantly better off".

Four Nalgo advertisements

condemning health service cuts, the failure of community care, education standards and the plight of the elderly have appeared in national newspapers this week in the run-up to the local elections yesterday. Conservative Central Office said it has passed them to the Crown Prosecution Service "for information".

Michael Jopling, Conservative MP for Westmorland and Lonsdale, called on the prime minister at question time to take action to ensure that all advertisements were decent and truthful "especially and including advertisements put in the press by trade unions on behalf of the Labour Party". Mr Major replied: "I join you in condemning the advertisements to which you refer, with phoney pictures and fake

statistics." A Tory spokesman said earlier that legal action could be taken only if the advertisements, which include a picture of a premature girl waiting for an incubator, were used in regional papers. Nalgo says they have been used only in national papers.

Last September central office referred a Nalgo advertisement condemning the poll tax, placed in regional newspapers during the 1990 local elections, to the Crown Prosecution Service. The service said that because of insufficient evidence it had decided at the end of April not to proceed further. Central Office has now written to the service asking why the DPP decided not to prosecute in that case.

The union said that it would continue to run the present advertisements in a general election. "Our advertisements have hit a nerve at Tory Central Office. Models are used in adverts all the time, including the government's own adverts. Our facts are all correct and can be substantiated," it added.

Labour promised yesterday to bring NHS hospital trusts back under the management of the local health authority and repeated its demand for a halt to the second wave of applications for self-governing status (Nicholas Wood writes).

## US agent denies plot to prompt illegal acts

By RAY CLANCY

AN AMERICAN undercover agent denied yesterday that he "operated beneath a web of deceit" and entrapped executives of a British firm who are accused of trying illegally to export nuclear detonators to Iraq.

Daniel Supnick, of the US customs service, told the Central Criminal Court that he infiltrated a meeting with Iraqi engineers in London to learn whether the devices were parts for a nuclear bomb, not to entrap anybody.

Ali Ashour Daghir, managing director of Euromac, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, Jeanine Speckman, the firm's export manager, and Toufic Fouad Amyuni, who was not at the meeting, all deny conspiracy illegally to export capacitors to Baghdad.

Geoffrey Cox, for Mr Daghir, said that Mr Supnick had encouraged his client and Mrs Speckman to act illegally by suggesting that the capacitors could be disguised as general components to avoid the need for a licence. "As an agent, you were attempting to encourage these people to commit a crime," Mr Supnick replied. "No, absolutely not."

Later, Mr Cox said: "By the tools of deceit, your intention was to entrap my client even although he had shown no prior indication that he was prepared to involve himself in an illegal scheme."

Mr Supnick denied that. The trial continues today.



Royal smile: Queen Noor of Jordan greeting a little boy yesterday on her way to open an exhibition of her country's treasures at Liverpool museum. They include a statue dating from 6,500 BC - the earliest known three-dimensional representation of the human form

## Leith bubbles with joy as she is named top businesswoman

By BILL FROST

PRUE Leith, the restaurateur and food industry tycoon, yesterday achieved one of her longest-standing ambitions when she was declared Business Woman of the Year for 1990.

Ten years a nominee, she had all but given up hope of victory. "I suppose I am like a good wine, I just get better with age," she said before accepting her laurels from Veuve Clicquot, the champagne house, and the Institute of Directors.

Her next ambition is a Michelin star for her restaurant in Kensington, west London. But for the moment at least she is content with her new title. "The award is a tribute to my longevity, and my prudence, no pun intended," she said yesterday, pulling the cork on a bottle of vintage champagne.

She attributed her success to steady growth rather than an

appetite for expansion. Prue Leith Ltd has grown from an acorn to a great oak. The company had a turnover of £709.30 million and 350 staff. As well as her flagship restaurant, there is a school of food and wine and a business

lunch operation feeding over 7000 in the City and West End each day.

After 30 years in the kitchen, Ms Leith said yesterday that her love of food remained constant. "I am so greedy, I never get sick of the sight of a good pudding. No matter how strict the diet, if you dress up a chocolate gâteau seductively enough it is always going to get eaten."

Ms Leith said she had toyed with the idea of retirement last year. "I wanted to go to the Himalayas, the Andes and Mexico. But, I am not really ready to give up. I still enjoy the business too much."

Did men resent her success, particularly those who were not doing as well? "Yes, little men, in every sense of that word, are frightened of me. I represent a threat to them. But the real men are not. They applaud success and celebrate with me," said Ms Leith.



Leith: "I never get sick of sight of a good pudding"

## Sir Hugh laments lost charm of the 'derelict' South Bank

By CHARLES KNEVITT, ARCHITECTURE CORRESPONDENT

THE Royal Festival Hall, the only surviving legacy of the 1951 Festival of Britain exhibition buildings, thronged with surviving architects and well-wishers last night as they attended a £75-a-head dinner to honour Sir Hugh Casson, its architectural director.

The Duke of Edinburgh was among six speakers and 240 guests on the 40th anniversary of the opening of the "tonic to the nation".

There was some remorse that all but the dinner venue had been swept away prematurely by an incoming Conservative government.

"The Tories thought it was a Morrison plot - which of course it was," Sir Hugh said yesterday. "The Labour party thought it was the Hampstead wits showing the working classes how to have fun -

which is what it was also." All the press were hostile until the event actually opened, and Noel Coward's thoughts were:

*Don't make fun of the Festival. Don't make fun of the Fair. We've downed British must learn to be skittish And give an impression of devil-may-care. To the wide, wide world.*

*We'll sing God for Harry And if it turns out all right, Knight Gerald Barry.*

from *Ace of Clubs*.

Sir Hugh, among others, regretted that the South Bank had been a car park for four decades. The 27 architects who had come together to build on the 27-acre site had embarked on a concerted vi-

sion which had never been repeated. Sir Hugh, who will be 81 later this month, asked why the South Bank still looked like a lost property office. No other city would allow such an appalling setting for its national theatre and greatest concert hall.

Why did government departments not use County Hall, the former home of the GLC, still up for grabs to the highest bidder? No one seemed to know what would be the fate of the Jubilee Gardens either. This reflected badly on the government, he said. The South Bank had become "derelict in thought and fact". The Festival buildings had demonstrated that spaces were more important than buildings, he added.

Letters, page 19

## Israeli call for nazi suspects' extradition

From RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

A LEADING Israeli politician said yesterday that he feared that many of the alleged nazi war criminals living in Britain will never be brought to trial.

Dov Shilansky, aged 67, Speaker of the Knesset, said justice would be better served if suspected nazis were extradited to Israel for trial, in spite of Britain's war crimes bill.

Mr Shilansky, a Lithuanian Jew who was held in concentration camps, said: "There is no statute of limitations for these crimes. These men showed no mercy for the elderly or the young. I heard with my own ears many times the camp inmates saying that these men must be punished."

Mr Shilansky was worried that in spite of the change in British law there was a reluctance to prosecute nazi war criminals. "The nazis killed many people from different countries. They did not worry about borders, so when it comes to their trial, the geography is unimportant," he said. "If they are not brought to trial in Britain, then Israel has a special responsibility to bring them to justice."

Mr Shilansky spoke after the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, in Jerusalem, said that eight more former nazis, responsible for the mass murder of Jewish civilians in Lithuania and Belorussia during the second world war, were living in Britain. It said that the names of the men, seven Lithuanians and a Pole, had now been forwarded to the British authorities for investigation. Evidence against them is based on interviews conducted with survivors by Leib Kunichow-sky, aged 77, a Lithuanian Jew now living in Miami.

## Independent merger talks

The Independent has confirmed that a merger with its loss-making Sunday sister title to create a seven-day newspaper is being considered as a way of cutting costs should the advertising recession continue for another 12 to 18 months (Melinda Wittstock writes).

Stephen Glover, editor of *The Independent on Sunday*, said a seven-day operation was just one of the options being discussed. However, he said there was no question of closing or selling the Sunday title, which is understood to be losing more money than the daily title brings in.

Journalists on both titles, fearful of redundancies and longer working hours should a merger take place, have demanded an immediate explanation of the company's plans and its financial circumstances.

## Murder denial

A blind woman yesterday denied murdering the woman who married her former fiancé. Yvonne Sleight told a jury at Leeds Crown Court that she did not hate Jayne Smith in spite of Mr Smith's decision to break off their engagement after a seven-year relationship. She became blind while on remand three months after being arrested and accused of murder. The trial continues.

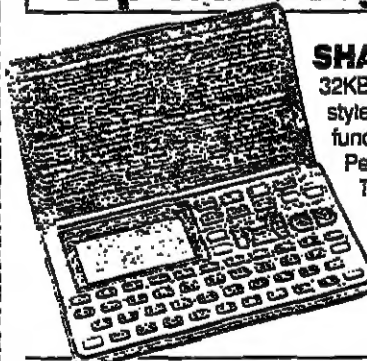
## Roof-top standby

Police with riot equipment were last night trying to coax down five youths from a wine store roof at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, where they had spent the afternoon shouting and jeering. The five, aged about 17 and all local, ignored pleas from one mother to come down. An ambulance and fire crew were on standby in case of any mishap.

During The Times edition: Australia \$25; Belgium \$15; Canada \$25; Denmark \$15; France \$15; Germany \$15; Greece \$15; Hong Kong \$15; India \$15; Ireland \$15; Italy \$15; Japan \$15; Korea \$15; Luxembourg \$15; Malaysia \$15; Mexico \$15; New Zealand \$15; Norway \$15; Portugal \$15; Singapore \$15; South Africa \$15; Spain \$15; Sweden \$15; Switzerland \$15; Taiwan \$15; Thailand \$15; USA \$25; Zambia \$15.

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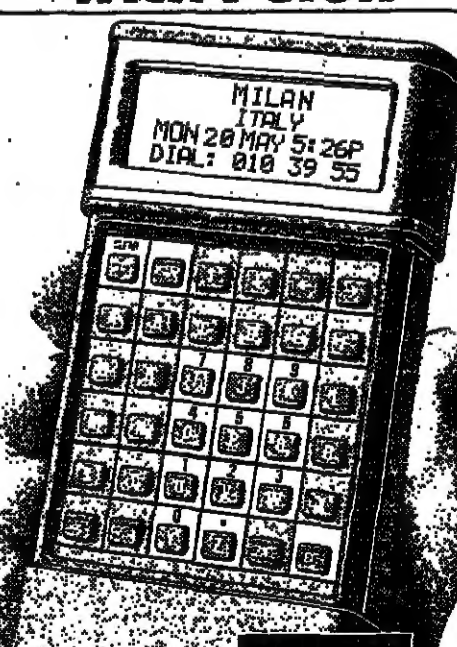
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دوريات الامم



## Wheel-clamp victims should sue says RAC

By CRAIG SETON

MOTORISTS were urged yesterday to sue private wheel-clamping firms that immobilised their vehicles after a semi-retired businessman won back the £35 fee he was charged for the release of his car from the "Denver boot".

Edwin Wickett, aged 65, was backed by the RAC in seeking damages at Birmingham county court from the company that wheel-clamped his car. He claimed trespass on his vehicle. But it failed to be the test case the motoring organisation had hoped for as the firm agreed to pay back the fee without contesting the action.

The RAC is concerned at the lack of regulations governing private wheel-clampers. It wanted yesterday's case to establish a legal precedent to control their activities and wants government legislation.

Mr Wickett's Talbot Avenger estate was wheel-clamped outside a disused factory unit on private land by West Midlands Parking Control. The company yesterday agreed to pay him back the £35 it charged to remove the Denver boot, plus £5 interest and his undisclosed costs.

After a brief hearing in which the settlement was confirmed, Mr Wickett, of Kingstanding, Birmingham, said: "It is a victory that I am sure will help other motorists."

Geoff Pollard, the RAC's legal manager, said: "We have not got a precedent out of it, but we have seen what happened in fighting this case and everybody else should try and push these cases into court."

"We urge motorists to do just that. They should ask for a clamp to be removed, pay the fee and then take the clamp to court. I hope other wheel-

clamping companies take note."

Mr Pollard said the RAC received hundreds of complaints from motorists clamped by private companies and charged ludicrous amounts to have their vehicles released. "These clamping companies do not have any right to do this."

Mark Anderson, counsel for the company, said: "My client is not funded by anybody. It is a small business that is not prepared to become involved in major litigation."

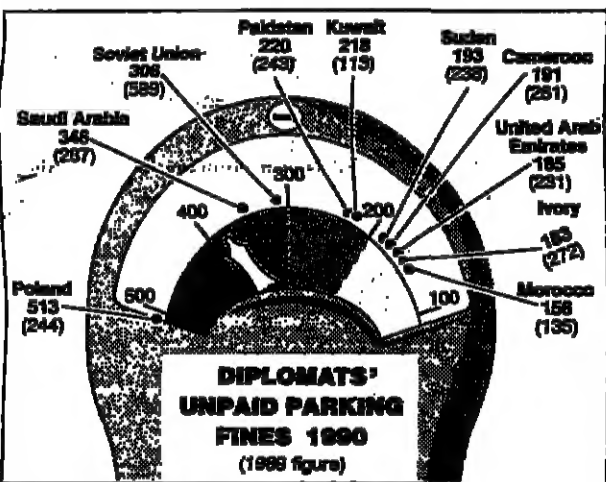
Andrew Cole-Morgan, the company's area manager said: "We will contest such a case all the way next time." He said the company would have financial backing but did not disclose the source. The firm's fee for releasing immobilised cars is now £40.

Mr Wickett, a businessman involved in exports, was clamped on Friday July 13 last year on a business trip to Ladywood, Birmingham. He said he did not notice a sign warning that unauthorised vehicles would be clamped.

An AA spokesman said it would consider supporting members who decided to take wheel-clampers to court in the wake of Mr Wickett's victory. He said: "We will give free legal advice, and may take the case further, depending on its merits."

"We are not saying wheel-clamping to control private trespass is totally wrong, but we think the whole issue is a mine-field at the moment and should be cleared up."

The AA plans to fight a civil case against wheel-clampers shortly on behalf of one of their members. It is also backing another member accused of criminal damage after he removed a wheel-clamp.



## Diplomatic answers over unpaid fines

By PETER VICTOR

THE Moroccan embassy, one of the top ten diplomatic missions accused by the Foreign Office of owing thousands of pounds in unpaid parking fines, said yesterday that it had paid the money.

Figures published by the Foreign Office after a parliamentary question on parking fines unpaid by diplomatic missions in 1990 showed that Poland was the worst with 531 unpaid fines. Morocco, with 156, said it had paid its fines for last year and for this year.

The issue of unpaid fines is a source of annoyance to the Foreign Office and police. Yesterday it seemed a cause of embarrassment to those embassies featured at the top of the list.

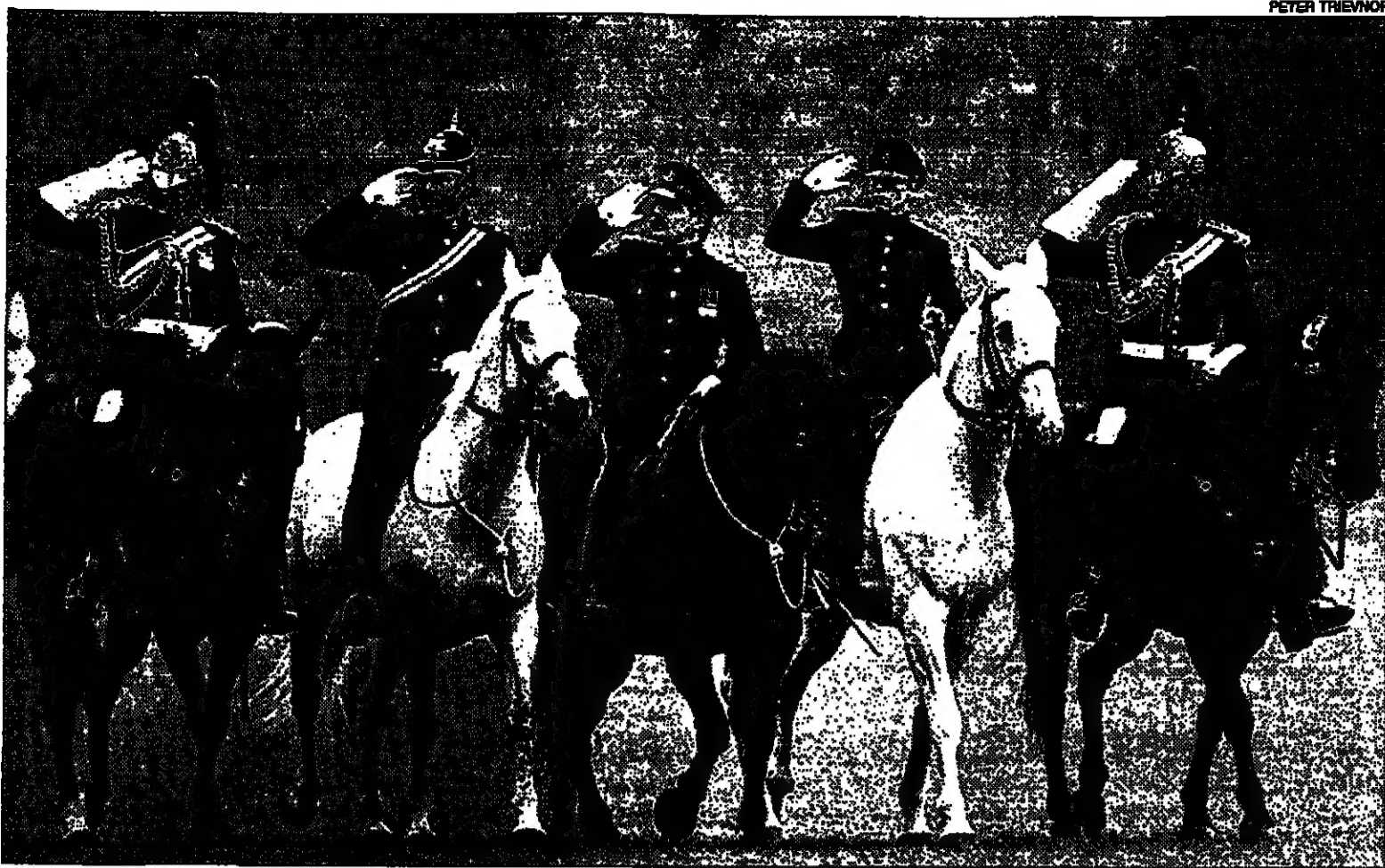
The Ivory Coast's embassy, number nine in the list, said no one could help with enquiries when told about the 183 unpaid fines recorded by

the Foreign Office. The reaction was: "Are you sure? Are you calling from the Foreign Office? I'm sorry the office is closed until Monday."

Calls to the other eight embassies brought similar responses. No one was available or if they were they did not wish to comment. The Polish embassy said its press attaché was on holiday: "I think it is a matter of some interest, though. You are not the first to call."

At the other end of the scale, New Zealand and Argentina maintain their records of no unpaid fines. Ghana undoubtedly wins the prize for the greatest improvement with 102 fines unpaid in 1989 reduced to zero last year.

Others with no outstanding fines include Iceland, Swaziland, Switzerland, Belize, Mozambique, Bahamas, and Iran.



Changing guard: Captain Vanessa Lloyd Davies, second from right, on parade with the Household Cavalry yesterday. Six weeks ago Captain Lloyd Davies, aged 30, became the first woman regimental medical officer to be appointed to the Household Cavalry since it was founded in 1659

## Proms fail to find business sponsor

By OUR ARTS CORRESPONDENT

THERE is to be no sponsorship of the BBC Promenade concerts this year, in spite of the appointment of a sponsorship consultant a year ago.

The BBC will continue to bear the £2 million cost of this year's Proms out of Radio 3's £40 million budget. Ticket prices have been raised this year, with a standard price of £13 for 49 of the concerts and a top price of £42.

Announcing the 1991 programme yesterday, John Drummond, controller of Radio 3 and director of the Proms, said that the BBC had been criticised in the past for funding the festival out of licence payers' money. "If the BBC has subsidised music, it has been doing so for the last 60 years. I hope it will continue to do so for the next 60 years."

At last year's Proms, Mark Elder, musical director of the English National Opera, was dismissed as conductor of the last night after he said that he might not have the traditional *Land of Hope and Glory* because of the Gulf confrontation.

Andrew Davis, conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, took over and will conduct this year's last night. There is to be no such sensation this time. Mr Drummond said: "There will be no change in the last night this year whether there is a crisis or not."

Mark Elder will, however, conduct the BBC Symphony Orchestra in a concert of Mozart and Mahler during the festival.

*Myth of the Cave*, a BBC-commissioned new work by Malcolm Williamson, Master of the Queen's Music, which was to have had its world premiere at the Proms to mark his 60th birthday, will not be performed. Mr Drummond said that the piece was part of a three-act ballet and did not stand alone. The composer had agreed that it should not be included.

James Galway will play a Khachaturian flute solo, and Sidonie Goossens, a harpist aged 89 who is the only member of Sir Adrian Boult's original BBC Symphony Orchestra still playing, will accompany Dame Gwyneth Jones in a performance of *The Last Rose of Summer*.

The 1991 Proms, the 97th, open on July 19 with Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius* and finish 58 days later on September 14. There will be 67 concerts, all performed at the Albert Hall.

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Reviews, page 22

## Racism row after hypnotist jailed

By ROBIN STACEY

A JUDGE who jailed a hypnotist yesterday for 11 years for indecently assaulting young girls has been accused of making racist comments.

Judge Fallon, QC, told Nelson: "There is no doubt you are sexually depraved and sexually perverted and have been so for a considerable number of years. Maybe in Africa different sexual mores apply, but you are not in Africa now."

"You are a man of this country and whatever sexual practices you may have indulged in in Africa you know full well that this conduct was not acceptable here."

Dawn Primarolo, the Labour MP for Bristol South,

demanded a public apology last night for the comment.

"These comments are totally irrelevant and a judge is supposed to sentence on the evidence that is laid before him and not speculate on a pet theory — which is a racist theory," she said. "I shall make sure he is reported to the Lord Chancellor and ask for a public apology."

Bristol crown court was told how Nelson used his mesmeric powers to commit a catalogue of sexual crimes against the girls who worked at his restaurant. Nelson, aged 57, kept a list of schoolgirl conquests stretching back more than 20 years.

The judge said that al-

though official records showed Nelson was a man of good character, his admissions of offences with a girl aged 12 in Ashford, Kent, in the mid-1960s showed "you have not deserved that good character for many years."

Nelson, of Britannia Lodge Health Club, Hubbastone Road, Appledore, Devon, pleaded guilty on Wednesday to four charges of buggery, five of indecent assault, three of taking indecent photographs of children, one of having unlawful sex with a girl under 13 and four firearms offences. He denied four rapes and two indecent assaults. The charges were left on file.

Francis Gilbert, for the

prosecution, said that Nelson's sex life was disclosed when his secretly filmed video of young girls changing in the club, borrowed without his knowledge, was shown to the police. Searches uncovered a list of 113 of Nelson's conquests, made while he managed a swimming pool in Ashford in the 1960s. The list noted sex acts which Nelson, then called Lintott, performed with girls and women.

One woman told the police how Sussex-born Nelson had intercourse with her and her 13-year-old sister in the same bed at his home more than 20 years ago. The judge said she had suffered a substantial degree of corruption at the hands of Nelson, who tried to hypnotise her. The evidence belied his claim that he did not learn hypnosis until he went to Africa years later.

## How 'animal magnetism' is a tool of charlatans and doctors

By ALAN HAMILTON

SHOULD a stage hypnotist wish to put on a show in the West End, he must pay for two members of Westminster city council to be present and observe every performance, and they are not allowed to fall asleep.

They are there to ensure compliance with the Hypnotist Act 1952, introduced after a subject successfully sued a hypnotist who regressed her back to childhood on stage, made her cry like a baby, and caused subsequent depression.

Local authorities ever since have had the power to ban such shows, and some performers have set up an association of "ethical stage hypno-

tists" to distinguish them from cowboys performing outside the law's reach at private clubs and functions, and who can, and do, make victims do things they would probably not care to recall, most commonly taking their clothes off.

Hypnosis has its origins in ancient sorcery and among the medicine men of Africa. Its potential medical value was first examined in modern times by the 18th century Viennese physician Anton Mesmer, who gave it the name "animal magnetism" and considered it an occult force that flowed from hypnotist to subject. His technique included dressing in flowing cloaks and

having soft violin music played in the background.

While practising in Paris in 1784, Mesmer was forced to flee the city after an examining panel, which included the American statesman Benjamin Franklin, condemned animal magnetism as dangerous and evil. Fifty years on, a Scottish surgeon, James Braid, examined the technique's therapeutic possibilities, and gave it its modern name, after the Greek god of sleep. Sigmund Freud initially used it to help neurotics recall disturbing events before turning to free association.

Newspaper libraries are full of court reports, stretching back decades, of men who sexually assaulted women they had put under hypnosis. Whether Svengali and Rasputin achieved sexual conquests by hypnosis, or merely by magnetic personalities, is far from certain. What is agreed by medical authorities is that no one can be hypnotised who does not want to be: the subject must be willing, although what occurs after the trance-like state has been induced is another matter.

When a subject has been hypnotised, he or she latches on to the voice of the hypnotist, to the exclusion of all other stimuli. There are 19th century reports of major surgery, even amputations, being carried out on hypnotised patients with no apparent pain.

Hypnosis is widely used in conventional medicine and dentistry to relieve stress or pain, to treat phobias, or simply to relax a patient. The Medical and Dental Hypnosis Society insists that the patient never becomes unconscious, and that the process is perfectly safe in qualified hands.



Anton Mesmer shown practising his "animal magnetism" technique in a 1795 cartoon

## Nureyev refuses to dance to media tune

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

RUDOLF Nureyev does not read newspapers, but a minion had "unfortunately" left some editions from earlier this week for him to see headlines such as "Rudolf is ballet awful" (*The Sun*), "Flat-foot Nureyev leaves them shouting for money back" (*Daily Mail*) and "Nureyev dances to discord and cries of refund, refund" (*The Times*) in response to the opening of his British tour.

In his Manchester hotel suite between performances five and six of his 19-show tour, Nureyev said yesterday: "Your newspapers are edited by Kitty Kelley. You are only interested in character assassination. Maybe it's time to turn my back on England."

Why, at 53, did he agree to do the tour, billed, to his fury, as his farewell?

"There was no reason not to. I have just done a six months' tour in the States and I was invited to do this one. It seemed like a good idea and I thought why not? I am dancing as well as ever, but I am dancing the pieces I know I can do."

How is he feeling after the first few performances? "There is the Kitty Kelley question popping out, you see. You have to push it back down, you know." He is feeling good, he says, and the ingrowing toenail which was giving him trouble at the start of the tour is doing so no more.

Tonight at Wembley — Nureyev's only London booking — the critics will take over from the news reporters. In spite of reported comments from audiences, the programme will remain

the same, with Nureyev dancing a piece in each half. "It is what we have contracted to do and it has been going well, so why change it? There are good and bad audiences, the ones which come and the ones which don't, and I have been getting big good audiences. The bad audiences I don't care about."

The tour has almost been a sell-out. No tickets are available for tonight's performance at the 3,000-seat Wembley conference centre. The tour lasts until May 17 and there are still seats for the last venue, Brighton. After that is a summer tour of Italy.

"This has not been a strenuous tour, but if you have ever played in Rome you know how tough that can be. Does this sound like a dancer too tired to carry on?"

## Mother jailed after battered baby dies

By ROBIN YOUNG

A MOTHER and her lover were told yesterday that they were lucky to escape a charge of murdering her 23-month-old son who died in agony after being burnt and battered.

The couple cannot be named because of the need to protect the woman's two older children. Judge Pownall, QC, told them at the Central Criminal Court that they were charged only with neglect because it was impossible to say who gave a final punch to the abdomen which ruptured an internal organ and killed the boy.

The defendants had changed their plea to guilty on the neglect charge on the second day of the trial. The mother, aged 26, whom the judge held to bear the most responsibility, was jailed for two and a half years. Her lover aged 20 was given 12 months youth custody. Both broke down as they heard the sentence.

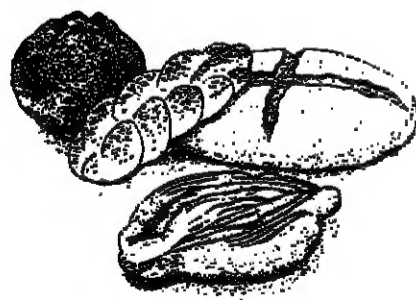
The boy died in July last year. Doctors counted 60 bruises covering his body. One arm had been burnt with a cigarette. There were teeth marks on his foot. He had two broken ribs and a broken forearm. "I suppose his death was a merciful release," the judge said.

Judge Pownall said he had been told two stories about the death of the baby, with each defendant blaming the other for causing the injuries. "It is plain as a pike staff to me that I have not been told the full truth," he said. "One — or both of you — knows how he came by those injuries."

The judge said photographs of the boy's injuries were horrific. "They amounted to a systematic and cruel catalogue of violence to a defenceless child which must have caused him distress almost beyond belief."

The couple did nothing to help the boy. It showed a "nasty callous streak" that instead they hurried off to the doctor with their own problems which were "trifling by comparison".

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# Clarke orders college shut for inadequate standards

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

THE first higher education college to be closed by the government for inadequate standards and poor management was named yesterday by Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary.

South West London College, in Tooting, will close in the summer unless the government can persuade Mr Clarke not to accept the advice of the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council. He said yesterday that he was inclined to adopt the council's proposal to divide the 600 students continuing courses in the autumn between five polytechnics.

The college, which specialises in business subjects, was the subject of a recent highly critical report by inspectors, and recruitment to courses had collapsed since a scandal over the leaking of

memorandum I have ever heard about anywhere."

Dr Singer said: "South West London was left in an incredibly difficult position when it left the Inner London Education Authority. It had no cash, no background of managing higher education and with buildings totally unsuited for the purpose. The staff have been working incredibly hard with the polytechnic to improve their building stock, and now they have been kicked in the teeth." The inspectorate compiled its report on the college's business studies courses just after Dr Singer had taken over responsibility from the previous principal, Lyndon Jones, who had been given extended leave. The report said that standards were unsatisfactory, accommodation inadequate and management had been poor, but the link with Thames was seen as a way of resolving the many difficulties.

Dr William Stubbs, chief executive of the funding council, said: "The college itself considered that it had no secure future as an independent institution." He added that the council, concerned both by the accountants' assessment of future financial prospects and the inspectors' criticisms of academic standards, felt it best for the college to close. "The council's first priority is to see satisfactory arrangements made for existing students to continue their education in better conditions. Hence the recommendation to the secretary of state that each student be consulted as to his or her preference."

The funding council, which advises Mr Clarke on all mergers, twice postponed a decision on the Thames rescue package, which the college governors had chosen in preference to an alternative from South Bank polytechnic. Dr Stubbs said that the recommendation to close a college marked an important test for the council and did not reflect badly on Thames.

South West London has 80 per cent of its students on higher education courses below degree level. The remainder are on further education courses contracted from the borough of Wandsworth. As well as business and management, the college runs courses in computing and secretarial studies. The new arrangements should ensure places for the 600 continuing students, but many of the 120 academics and 50 support staff fear for their future.



Clarke: first minister to exercise special power

examination papers two years ago. An independent report by accountants forecast that the college would be insolvent by the end of the year.

South West London was one of 54 colleges granted independence with the polytechnics under the Education Reform Act three years ago. Mr Clarke will be the first education secretary to exercise his power under the act to dissolve one of the corporations created then.

If the five institutions agree, students will be given the choice of continuing their courses at Central London, City of London, Kingston, South Bank or Thames polytechnics. An independent assessor will be appointed to consult students on their preferences.

The plan drew a furious reaction last night from Thames Polytechnic, which had stepped in to revive the college last September and had already agreed a merger. Dr Norbert Singer, the Thames director and acting principal at South West London, said: "I just don't believe it. It seems the most utterly ridiculous recom-



Black view: Rebecca Mansley, left, and Lisa Buttner outside the college yesterday

## Closure news leaves more questions than answers

AT LUNCHTIME yesterday, Malcolm Simpson, assistant principal of South West London College, broke the news to a class of first-year higher education students. The college was to close at the end of the present academic year, he announced.

The 20 or so students looked incredulous. "I am as shocked as I am sure you all are," he told them. "I only heard about it myself an hour ago."

"Please, please do not panic," he urged. If anyone should be panicking, it was the staff, and they were keeping calm. The government had given an assurance that the students' interests would be paramount, and they would all be offered places elsewhere.

But the questions poured out. Would they be able to choose where they went? "To a large extent, yes," What would happen to the lecturers? "I have absolutely no idea. So far as I can see, all the staff will be made redundant."

"Why is this happening?" Rebecca Mansley asked. "I can only speculate," Mr Simpson replied. The college had recently

Academics at the doomed college tried to reassure students, writes John Young

received an adverse report from the inspectorate; the education department had decided that it would not be in the best interests of the college to merge, and it would apparently be better served by closure.

Miss Mansley clearly found that argument hard to swallow. "When will we know what is going to happen to us?" she asked. "What proof have we got that we are not going to be told that there is nowhere else for us to go? We all suspected that something was going to happen, but it has been delayed until we now have only six weeks before our exams."

She lived in Paris but, because she was English, had decided to go to college in Britain. "We all thought we were going to be in Southampton next year, and were making plans. Now we've no idea what our future will be."

Sajjad Chowdhury said

he was totally shocked. "We were told it was 90 per cent certain that we would be merged with Thames polytechnic. There was another offer from South Bank poly, which was what most of us wanted until we heard that, if that happened, the staff here would be made redundant."

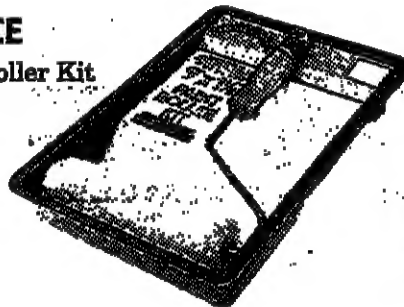
Lisa Buttner, from Dublin, said: "I can't believe this is happening. I just broke down when I heard. We will all be split up next year. We have been kept in the dark, but I must say the staff have been brilliant."

A dissenting view came from Dionne McLarty, who said she was "over the moon. A lot of us don't like it here and were thinking of moving anyway." Mr Simpson showed some sympathy. Pointing to the prefabricated buildings, some of them more than a quarter of a century old, he said the conditions were appalling for an institute of higher education.

"We think the course is very good," Mr Chowdhury said. "It's the college that's wrong." The lecturers were great and deserved thanks. Between them the students managed a thin cheer.

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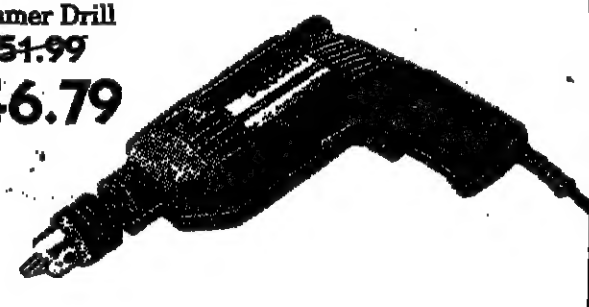
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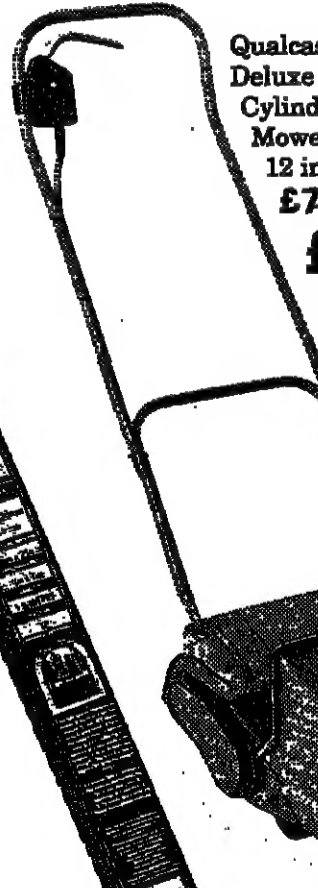
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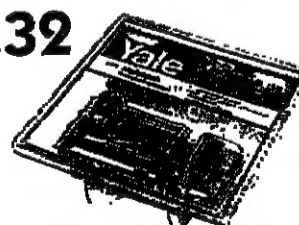
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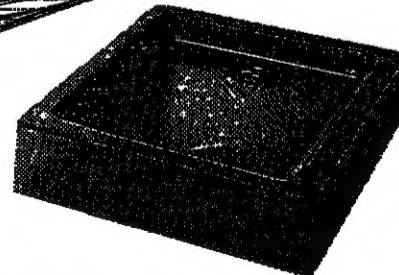
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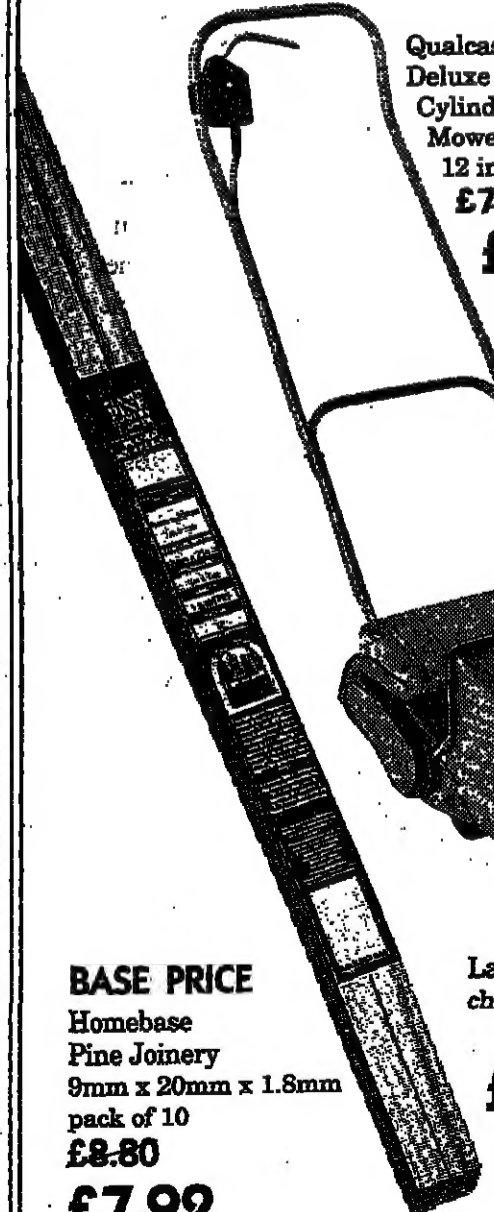
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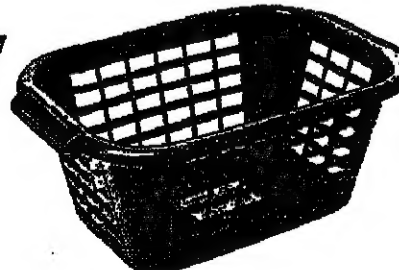
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## Lowry a bargain at £40,000

By SARAH JANE CHECKLAND ART MARKET CORRESPONDENT

CONTROVERSY dampened the sale at Bonhams in London of an L.S. Lowry painting offered by Derbyshire county council in its attempt to reduce its £22.7 million deficit.

Ironworks, a classic by the naive northerner showing stick people philosophically making their way towards smoking chimneys, fetched £40,000 (hammer price), thereby becoming a relative bargain for its anonymous telephone buyer. The record for Lowry is £95,000 and the pre-sale estimate had been £40,000-£60,000. A Lowry drawing from the same source fetched £1,600 against an estimated £1,000-£4,000.

The proposed sale in July of works from the Buxton museum, which includes prints by Rembrandt, Dürer and Goya, angered the Museums Association, which expelled Derbyshire county council from its membership on the grounds of "cultural asset-stripping for short-term expediency". There were fears that the incident would put benefactors off giving art to museums.

## £1m gift launches enquiry

THE national commission on education demanded last summer by Sir Claus Moser, as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, became a reality yesterday, thanks to a £1 million donation from a private foundation (John O'Leary writes).

Sir Claus, in a speech that ignited the present debate on standards in state education, called for a royal commission, but found no takers in government. Paul Hamlyn, the publisher, has come to the rescue with a grant from his foundation, which has been supporting projects in education and the arts for nearly 20 years.

The commission, which is expected to take two years to report, will be chaired by Lord Walton of Decham, the former warden of Green College, Oxford. Sir John Cassels, a former director of the Manpower Services Commission, will be its director, and Sir Claus will serve on it.

The commission will conduct an enquiry into the country's educational needs over the next 25 years and recommend policy. It will consult widely in Britain and other countries, reporting on its work at regular intervals.

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# How the Tories' fortunes have wavered since 1987 election win

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

FOR almost two years after Margaret Thatcher's third general election victory, the Conservatives rode high in the opinion polls as ministers pressed ahead with implementing some of their most contentious manifesto commitments.

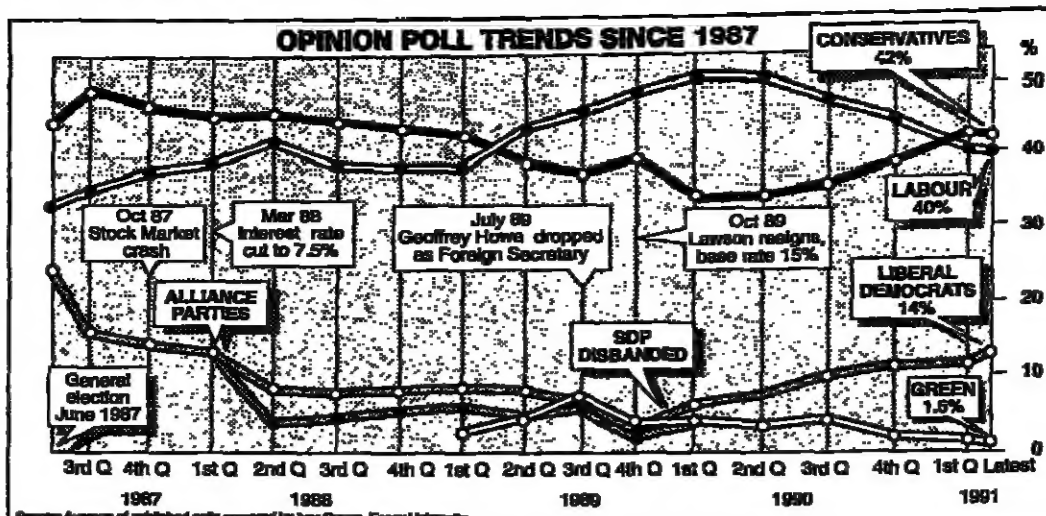
Having won a majority of 101 with 43 per cent of the popular vote, support for the government increased during late 1987 as Labour began a lengthy period of soul-searching and the Alliance dissolved its partnership in a raucous dispute.

In the aftermath of the general election, the Alliance suffered a sudden drop in voting intention from the 23 per cent it won at the general election to 15 per cent in the third quarter of 1987. With the general election results confirming Labour as the main opposition party, Neil Kinnock moved to ensure that the party shifted towards the centre of British politics by launching a review of all its policies. Even while the review was under way,

Labour's support in the polls, according to the Mori-Times quarterly aggregate of voting intentions, was gradually improving, reaching 38 per cent in the first quarter of 1988 and rising to 41 per cent in the second quarter of the year.

A booming economy ensured that Conservative support remained high at the end of 1987 and at the beginning of 1988 despite the shudder caused by the world's financial markets by the stock market crash in October 1987 and a Tory rebellion in December 1987 on the second reading of the bill introducing the poll tax. Although there were misgivings about the implications of the community charge, the doubts had yet to spread to a wide cross-section of the electorate, who were enjoying the benefits of a booming economy and a startling rise in property prices.

In January 1988, as Margaret Thatcher became the longest serving prime minister this cen-



tury, her faithful deputy, Lord Whitelaw, quit as leader of the Lords after suffering a stroke. Voting intentions showed Conservative support remarkably constant throughout the first three-quarters of 1988, with Mori recording it at 46 per cent while

Labour peaked at 41 per cent in the second quarter before slipping back to 39 per cent for the last two quarters. A cut in the basic tax rate to 25p and interest rates down to 7.5 per cent helped Tory fortunes.

The newly named Liberal Democrats had the support of less than 10 per cent of those questioned by Mori in the last nine months of 1988. By the next year, however, Conservative support was beginning to slip while Labour was steady at about 40 per cent as the much vaunted

Thatcher economic miracle began to tarnish in the aftermath of a consumer boom. As people became more pessimistic about the economic prospects, Tory fortunes began to slip and Labour advanced, with voting intention levels rising to 48 per cent in the last quarter of 1989. Labour had drawn level with the Tories in April 1989. In addition to the government's economic difficulties, the party's image was harmed by a politically inept summer reshuffle in July 1989 in which Mrs Thatcher shunted Sir Geoffrey Howe from the Foreign Office to be leader of the House of Commons.

Three months later, Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, left the government. In early 1990, Mori's survey of voting intentions showed the Tories at 34 per cent for the first quarter as the government grappled with interest rates at 15.4 per cent in February. Labour's victory in the by-election in the Tory safe seat of Mid Staffordshire, the introduction of the community charge in April and speculation about Mrs Thatcher's leadership.

The poll of voting intentions for the first two quarters of 1990 put Labour at 51 per cent and Liberal Democrats below 10 per cent.

As the deep unpopularity of the poll tax continued to affect Tory fortunes, disagreement over the party's attitudes towards the EC were highlighted in the resignation of Nicholas Ridley in July 1990 after an outspoken attack on the Germans. In the second two quarters of 1990, the Mori-Times quarterly aggregate voting intentions showed Labour slipping back to 48 and 45 per cent with the Liberal Democrats increasing to 10 and 11 per cent.

However, the Tory fortunes were transformed after the leadership battle of November 1990 and the departure of Mrs Thatcher from No. 10. Almost immediately the polls indicated Labour had every reason to fear the arrival of John Major as prime minister. In the first quarter of 1991, the figures on voting intentions put the Tories on 42 per cent, Labour on 41 per cent and 13 per cent for the Liberal Democrats.

## Call to widen 'no win no fee' rule to actions over property

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

GOVERNMENT proposals to allow lawyers to sue on cases on a "no win no fee" basis should be expanded to include actions where legal aid is not available and people are up against the resources of a wealthy corporation, the Consumers' Association says.

In a response to the Lord Chancellor's department, it also says that the proposals should be expanded to include actions where damage has been caused to someone's property, such as a home or car.

The government proposes initially to allow lawyers to take on work on a "no win no fee" (or conditional) fee basis, but only in personal injuries cases. They would be allowed to increase their normal fees by 10 per cent to cover the risk they take. The Consumers' Association is the latest group to criticise the proposals as too restrictive. It says that it is not the kind of claim which matters, but the "likely imbalance between one side and the other as regards funding

and risks as to liability to pay costs". Conditional fee arrangements should be allowed, it says, for any kind of proceeding where it is likely that an ordinary citizen not eligible for legal aid will be faced with mounting legal proceedings against a wealthy corporation.

In particular, it suggests conditional fees could cover action for damages to property such as arise in product liability suits where "considerable damage to a citizen's property (such as to his or her home or car) could arise from a fire or explosion alleged to have been caused by a faulty appliance or piece of equipment".

On the proposed increase in fees of 10 per cent, the association endorses the figure for an experimental period. However, after a period, the figure should be reviewed and a further increase allowed, "especially if it is found that there are no takers to any significant extent at the level of 10 per cent, as may well be the case."

The proposals have also come under criticism from the Law Society and the Association of Personal Injuries Lawyers. John Appleby, chairman of the society's courts and legal services committee, said: "Conditional fees could never be an adequate substitute for legal aid, but they could help improve access to justice. It is important not to miss that opportunity."

The conditional fee idea, which comes after the lifting of the statutory ban on such arrangements in the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990, is similar to contingency fees in America, but lawyers here would not be allowed to take a percentage of the damages. The Law Society says that unless the approach is less cautious, the reform will have no impact on access to justice. It will do no more than make legitimate a practice already carried on by lawyers where clients have no funds and are certain to win in litigation.

John Melville Williams, QC, president of the Association of Personal Injuries Lawyers, said: "The whole point of the American system is that it is a way of funding litigation. These proposals offer so little by way of reward for the gamble you take that they will have no impact at all on access to justice."

## Injuries switch shelved

By OUR LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE government is to postpone plans to have personal injury claims of under £1,000 dealt with in the small claims court instead of the county court. The decision lifts the threat of claimants having to pursue actions without legal aid or the help of a lawyer.

The proposal had been attacked by consumers' groups, including the Consumers' Association, National Consumer Council, Law Society and Association of Personal Injuries Lawyers.

They welcomed the doubling of the small claims court jurisdiction on July 1 from £500 to £1,000 but argued that while "DIY" justice might help consumers to pursue claims over faulty goods or holidays, it was inappropriate for accident claims, which were costly to prepare and could be complex.

The cost of lodging accident claims, including obtaining reports, matched or outstripped any damages the victim might win. As a result, people would be unable to afford to pursue claims.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, agreed to postpone bringing personal injuries cases within the small claims court jurisdiction "to allow further consideration".

The decision was welcomed yesterday by the Association of Personal Injuries Lawyers at a conference in London. Simon Walton, vice-president, said the proposals amounted to a system of "rights without remedies". "People would have a claim—such as an old lady who trips over a pavement, or a boy who breaks a tooth when he is knocked off his bike—but be unable to pursue it."

John Melville Williams, QC, president of the association, said that most personal injuries claims were at present settled out of court. One reason for that was the threat of litigation facing insurers. "If that is removed, and insurers know the victim won't pursue the claim, they will have no incentive to settle."



Tranquility regained: Tom Acton and Jane Foster at Arley village, Cheshire, with a placard used in the protests against the service station

## Plan for M6 service station in green belt rejected

By RONALD FAUX

GOVERNMENT proposals to bury 50 acres of Cheshire green belt beneath a motorway service area with an hotel, souvenir shops, amusement arcades and lorry park have been rejected by the local authorities after protests from residents.

The development on the M6 would be seven times the size of the Knutsford service area which it is designed to replace. Knutsford services is to be demolished to make way for a motorway link between the M56 and M6. Hundreds of objectors have written to the transport department.

Macclesfield borough council planning committee, which rejected the scheme, has received no letters supporting the development.

Neil Hamilton, Conservative MP for Tatton, joined a protest march and promised to press for a full planning enquiry if one became necessary. Alternative sites had been considered but the department refused to give details of them for fear of causing planning blight.

Objectors say that far more than the 50 acres would be affected because of access roads needed to service the site and a heavy increase in the volume of traffic along the narrow lanes linking

Aston by Budworth, High Lee and Mere.

Jane Foster, of Arley Hall estate, which borders the site, said thousands visited what was one of the most delightful corners of rural Cheshire. "This development would be an environmental disaster. It would destroy farmland and intrude into a stretch of countryside which provides a quiet refuge for so many visitors," she said.

Other objectors question the need for a service area only 12 miles from the nearest southbound service station at Sandbach and 28 miles from Charnock Richard to the north.

"Other motorways such as the M40 and the M25 have no service stations at all. If Knutsford has to be replaced, surely it would be better to develop a site that serves both the M56 and the M6 on land that is already environmentally blighted," Mrs Foster said.

Michael Carey, whose home at Hawthorn Cottage, Arley, would be close to a service area access road, believed the site had been chosen because the transport department hoped to avoid protests in the scattered rural area.

"If that is so they have miscalculated the strength of feeling here," he said.

## Danger charge pilot will not give evidence

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

A PILOT said to have been just 12ft away from one of the worst accidents in aviation history has chosen not to give evidence at his trial.

Captain William Stewart, aged 53, denies flying negligently in a way likely to endanger his aircraft and passengers, and people on the ground. At the end of the prosecution case yesterday, Patrick Phillips, QC, for Captain Stewart, told Isleworth crown court: "The defence is calling no evidence."

The jury has been told that the British Airways Boeing 747, with 273 people on

board, went dangerously off course on its approach in fog to Heathrow in November 1989. It was said that Captain Stewart, of Wokingham, Berkshire, flew the aircraft below 80ft for 250 yards over an area crowded with traffic.

Captain David Taylor, a Civil Aviation Authority inspector, said that a pilot aborting a landing had promptly to put his aircraft into a climb for a second approach, not considering whether it upset passengers' gin and tonics. The 16 seconds taken was "ludicrously far off the mark".

The trial resumes today.

## Opt-out fails to close cash gap

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

THE extra funding received by schools opting out of local authority control has failed to bridge the gap with the independent sector, a London firm of accountants reported yesterday.

Grant-maintained schools received £850 less per pupil than the average in independent day schools. Only one of the 20 grant-maintained schools operating last year cost more per pupil than the independents' average of £2,878, according to the seventh annual survey of the independent sector by MacIntyre Hudson. This year is the first in which the

company has made a comparison with the state sector. Even after extra government help with capital projects, opted-out schools averaged only £2,020.

Governors and managers in the independent sector had become more aware of the importance of financial discipline, the survey showed. Salary increases of up to 13 per cent had pushed up costs in independent schools.

The survey suggests a wide range of class sizes in independent schools. At senior schools, the highest number of pupils per member of staff was 12.6, while the figure at some

was as low as 5.7. In preparatory schools with day pupils only, the highest ratio of pupils to staff was 17.7, compared with 6.9 where there were day and boarding pupils.

Poor children are suffering at school because the system of paying grants for uniforms is close to collapse, according to a report published today.

The National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux found many parents on benefits or low incomes were not receiving help to pay for uniforms. The report, Uniform Hardship, comes as blazers and ties are returning to fashion.

## Stage door swings open to new breed of fund-raising figurehead

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT



Sir Richard: name helps in search for sponsors

THE appointment of board chairmen to subsidised theatre companies is becoming a fine art. The great, the good and the worthy are being supplanted by the experienced and the well-connected.

The latest is Sir Richard Luce, who resigned from the government last summer after being the longest serving arts minister. He is to be the new chairman of Compass Theatre, the touring company founded in 1984 by Sir Anthony Quayle.

For almost all Sir Richard's time at the Office of Arts and Libraries, the Arts Council's secretary-general was Luke Rittner. He has just become chairman of the English Shakespeare Company. Clive Priestley was Mrs

Thatcher's scrutineer who examined the needs of the Royal Shakespeare Company and concluded that it was grossly underfunded. When he later joined the RSC's board he was accused of "going native", but so native has he become that since leaving the RSC this

year he has been appointed chairman of the new London Arts Board with a seat on the Arts Council.

Last year the Royal Court Theatre acquired John Mortimer as its chairman. Lady Harlech had hardly left her seat on the Arts Council than she took the chair of

English National Ballet, and Lord Gowrie, Sir Richard Luce's predecessor as arts minister, became chairman of the London International Festival of Theatre.

Their job is to be much more than a figurehead. Each is famous but also has abilities and experience that

impress artists, accountants and potential sponsors alike.

Sir Richard and Mr Rittner head the boards of subsidised touring theatre companies at a time when they have to meet a need that regional repertory companies are now too poor to satisfy: presenting large and

star-studded productions to the provinces.

Michael Bogdanov, joint artistic director of the English Shakespeare Company, which has expanded to three companies, said: "Luke is our ace-in-the-hole. We need to expand but the expansion needs control, and it needs money." Mr Rittner's job will be to seek sponsorship and other sources of funds.

Sir Anthony Quayle's death last year left Compass bereft, but ready for a change. Tim Pigott-Smith, artistic director, said: "Having someone of Richard's profile at the head of the board gives the company an extra faith in its existence, and his name at the bottom of a letter makes so much difference in the search for sponsorship."

صوتنا من الامم





## MCC's move on women attacked

The MCC was criticised sharply by Tony Banks (below), Labour MP for Newham North West, over its decision on Wednesday not to allow women to join. He said that Rachel Hayhoe-Flint had never been defeated as captain of the England women's cricket team, which was more than could be said about her male counterparts.

Perhaps the "blimps and buffers" of the MCC did not like to be associated with success which was why they fast-tracked the prime minister's application.



## Tax costs

Valuation exercises carried by the Inland Revenue for the new council tax have cost the taxpayer £275,000 to date, Francis Maude, Treasury financial secretary, said yesterday in a Commons written reply. The valuations were conducted on the basis of fourteen and nine tax bands before the government decided to adopt a seven-band system.

## Missile goes

The RAF's bloodhound surface to air missile is to be withdrawn this year because it is increasingly ineffective, Alan Clark, the defence procurement minister, told the Commons.

## Parliament next week

Parliament will not be sitting on Monday, the May Day bank holiday.

The main business in the Commons next week is expected to be:

Tuesday and Wednesday: Finance bill, committee.

Thursday: Social security (contributions) bill, all stages.

Friday: private members' bills.

The main business in the Lords is expected to be:

Tuesday: Road traffic bill, committee, second day.

Wednesday: Debates on improving relations with other EC members and on the status of engineers.

Thursday: Road traffic bill, committee, third day.

Friday: Ports bill, second reading.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private members' bills.

Lords (2.30): Private members' bills.

Commons (9.30): Private members' bills.

Lords (2.30): Private members' bills.

Commons (9.30): Private members' bills.

Lords (2.30): Private members' bills.

Commons (9.30): Private members' bills.

## Ministers get a double warning on spending

By PHILIP WEBSTER AND NICHOLAS WOOD

CABINET ministers were told yesterday to review their existing programmes before submitting bids to the Treasury for extra spending next year.

They received a double warning from Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and David Mellor, the Treasury chief secretary, that they could not afford to let up in the fight against inflation. They were told to avoid the temptation of loosening the purse strings because of the closeness of a general election.

Mr Lamont followed the practice introduced last year by his predecessor as Chancellor, John Major, of asking ministers to look for "below the line" savings in spending plans already agreed for 1992-3 before seeking additional funds that would make it difficult to hit the £215 billion target for next year.

In preparation for what is certain to be a tough spending battle, Mr Major has sent a minute to Whitehall departments supporting a lengthy Treasury warning that it will be seeking considerable savings to offset the cost of higher unemployment.

In presentations to yesterday's cabinet meeting, Mr Lamont and Mr Mellor emphasised that firm control of public expenditure was a necessary discipline if the government was to achieve its main objective of getting inflation down and keeping it down.

Ministers concede that they have to reconcile the aims both of avoiding politically sensitive cuts in health and education in the run-up to a general election in which they will be promising improved public services and at the same time of maintaining the financial prudence that marked the Thatcher era.

Senior government sources dismissed as "ridiculously premature" yesterday suggestions of real cuts in the education and health budgets. Some ministers believe that such reductions would be unthinkable - so, year to an election. It is precisely to avoid such an outcome that the squeeze has been put on all departments so early to look for non-essential spending items that might be removed from the budgets.

A bonus for the government, which is trying to avoid over-dramatising its search for economies, will come with the lower than expected inflation towards the end of the year. Departments will find that their cash-limited budgets go further than was likely when they were set.

Treasury ministers believe that the commitment to sound money is the key economic bridge between the Thatcher and Major administrations; a pre-election spending spree would undermine ministers' claims to be following Margaret Thatcher's good house-keeping habits. The fact that the government has gone into a projected £8 billion deficit after several years of being in surplus has reinforced the economy drive.

William Waldegrave, the

health secretary, and Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, are widely expected by Conservative MPs to submit bids for large increases in their planned budgets. As the row over National Health Service hospital trusts has shown, Mr Waldegrave is vulnerable to Labour attacks that he is pushing through the health reforms "on the cheap". Mr Clarke, who won a total of £6 billion extra for the health service in his three years as health secretary, will be wanting to repeat his success at the education department.

Yesterday, health department sources laughed off reports that they were destined to suffer a cut in real terms in their spending. One insider said that it was ridiculous to suggest such a likelihood in an election year. "Can you see rationally how they can make massive cuts in the health service at this time? It does not make sense."

## Divorcees face homes risk

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MOTHERS and children involved in marriage breakdowns could be made homeless as the government's plans to reform the system of maintenance payments, the chairman of the cross-party Commons social security committee said yesterday.

The warning was given by Frank Field, Labour MP for Birkenhead, as the Tory-dominated committee rushed out a report calling for urgent changes to the child support bill now before Parliament.

The MPs said that the present proposals could result in the reopening of divorce settlements and the recalculation of maintenance payments. In particular, problems could arise in cases where a divorced father has agreed to make over his share of the value of the family home to his wife and children as part of a "clean-break" settlement, in which both parties abandon further financial claims upon one another.

The provision in the bill allowing for the reopening of cases might lead fathers to reclaim some of the capital foregone in return for starting to make maintenance payments. In addition, there was some evidence that

fathers were proving reluctant to give up their claim on the family home in the expectation that the child support agency proposed in the bill would eventually force them to make maintenance payments.

Mr Field said: "If the government does not agree to the unanimous report of the committee, we will see a significant increase in homelessness among mothers and children accompanying divorce. The aim of the bill is to strengthen families, not destroy more of them."

The MPs recommend that the government should amend the bill, which is expected to come before the Commons next week, to make clear that it would not lead to retrospective investigation of people who have reached divorce settlements.

The bill proposes a child support agency to track down absent fathers and teams of officers to settle maintenance claims in line with a predetermined formula.

Commons social security committee second report (HC 277-1) *Changes in Maintenance Arrangements*.



Field: divorced fathers may challenge settlements

## Peers plead for random tests

By JOHN WINDER

THE introduction of random breath tests would send a signal to the world at large that legislators took seriously the growing toll of people killed, injured and maimed on the roads, Lord Walton of Dechant, a former president of the General Medical Council, said in the Lords last night.

He was speaking on a Labour amendment to introduce provision for random tests into the road traffic bill. The amendment was moved by Lord Clinton-Davis, who said that the cost of drinking and driving was incalculable. While drivers believed there was little chance of being caught, heavier penalties would not deter.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter, a former transport minister, said that random tests would harm police relations with drivers. Lord Hallam of St Marylebone also opposed the amendment, and said that, although the police had to believe that alcohol was present in a driver's body before testing, that was not the only reason for which a driver could be stopped.

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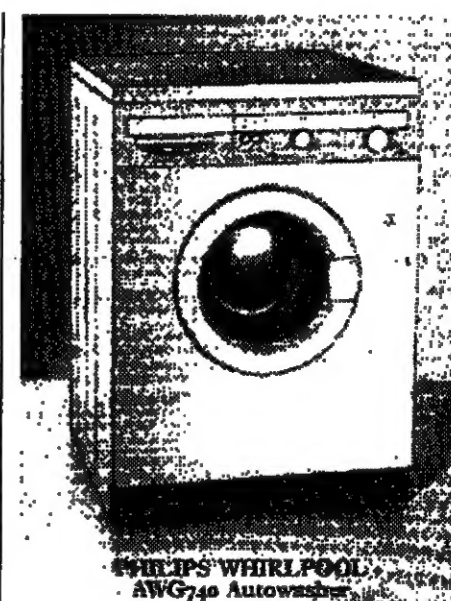
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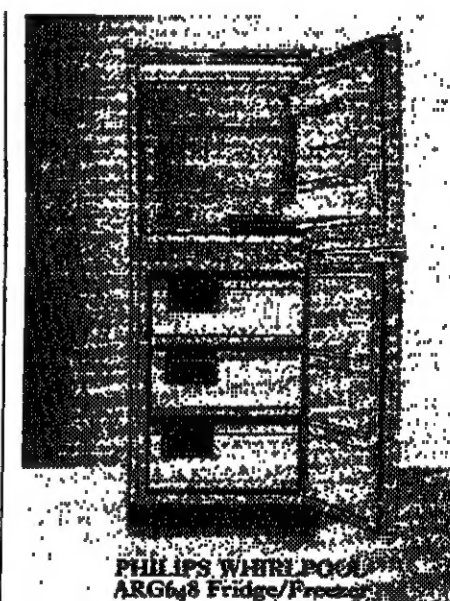
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## Quarry firms warned over harm to the countryside

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

QUARRY operators and sand and gravel extractors must make a bigger effort towards protecting the environment, Sir George Young, the planning minister, said yesterday. His comments follow concern about the aggregates industry, highlighted this week by a report from the Council for the Protection of Rural England. The report said that an area the size of Berkshire more than three metres deep would have to be dug up to satisfy the government's forecast for the sand, gravel and crushed rock needed by the construction industry over the next 20 years.

Sir George said that there was a belief that mineral extractors failed to care for the environment, and warned the industry that it would have to win public confidence if it wanted to gain acceptance of the need for increased supplies. He called for more use

of waste materials, of which 120 million tonnes a year were produced but only 30 million tonnes used in construction. He dismissed the view that there was little scope for improvement. "The industry must make even more effort to address the increased environmental concerns expressed by the public about minerals extraction," he said.

Sir George's comments followed his announcement on Wednesday of a tighter planning regime for the minerals industry, with severe restrictions on old mineral extraction rights granted in the 1940s. He spoke direct to the people concerned, at the annual lunch in London of the British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries.

Norman Nolan, the chairman, said that the organisation was developing a code of practice and that the industry should welcome the higher profile that environmental concern was bringing. "I believe we have a good story to tell and should tell it," he said. Demand for aggregates meant better housing, transport, hospitals, schools and workplaces.

The Council for the Protection of Rural England's report said that the government's forecast, to be published on Tuesday, showed demand for aggregates rising steeply, with "horrific" implications for mineral extraction in the countryside. It said that enormous environmental damage would arise if the forecast were enshrined in national planning guidance.

The report, *Determined to Dig*, by John Adams, reader in geography at University College London, contends that the government's forecast is flawed, yet it will be used to drive the national demand for aggregates extraction and thus contribute to destruction of the countryside. The estimated total is for 8.25 billion tonnes to be dug up before 2011. Andrew Purkis, the council's director, said: "If these forecasts are implemented, they will result in the wholesale destruction of valued landscapes on a scale unprecedented in modern times."

## Protester died 'after fire threat'

PROTESTERS threatened to set fire to the fuel tank of a pick-up truck from which a hunt saboteur later fell to his death, an inquest was told yesterday. Michael Hill, aged 18, died during protests against a Cheshire Beagles meeting at Poole Green, Cheshire, in February after falling from a truck towing a trailer of hounds.

PC Andrew Hodgson told the inquest, in Crewe, that he was told by the truck's driver, Alan Summersgill, from the hunt kennels: "Three of them went on to the back two or three miles back. They were banging on the roof and trying to set the fuel tank alight."

David Blenkinsop, another protester, denied that the driver was intimidated.

John Hibbert, the West and Central Cheshire coroner, recorded a verdict of accidental death on Mr Hill, of Yeovil, Somerset. Mr Hibbert said that he was in no doubt that there could have been fear in the driver's mind and he could equally understand the saboteurs' belief that the driver would not move off after they had boarded the truck.

## Magazine pays out over libel

The whisky exporter John Milroy Ltd accepted undisclosed libel damages yesterday over an article in *The Listener* magazine that implied that the company was involved in selling for £1,500 a bottle of pre-war Balvenie whisky that tasted like turpentine.

At the High Court in London, *The Listener* agreed to pay damages and all Milroy's legal costs. The court was told that the magazine had printed a prompt and unqualified apology.

## £12,000 award

Stephen Henson, aged 35, of Newport, who was falsely arrested and beaten, won £12,000 damages in the High Court at Cardiff yesterday against the chief constable of Gwent police and PCs Arnold Pidgeon and John Spencely.

## GP disciplined

David Williams, a Torquay doctor who failed to diagnose cancer in a dying patient, was cleared of professional misconduct yesterday. A disciplinary hearing found him guilty of failing to carry out a proper examination.

## Two remanded

Darrell Nicholas Briggs, aged 18, and Edmund William Poole, aged 20, both of Newhaven, East Sussex, were remanded in custody at Reigate yesterday accused of robbing the former England footballer Kevin Keegan.

## Planning hitch

Peter Wood has had to obtain planning permission for a wendy house that he built for his daughters at his home in Ashton-under-lyne, Greater Manchester.

## Water loan

The European Investment Bank is to lend £50 million to North West Water to improve drinking water supplies and water quality in rivers.

## Maze decision

The Lake District park management committee decided yesterday to build a Beatrix Potter maze at a visitor centre in Brockhole.

## Bond winner

The winner of the National Savings Premium Bonds £250,000 monthly draw is number 265B 485317. The winner lives in Renfrewshire.

## Methodists to relax rules on gambling

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

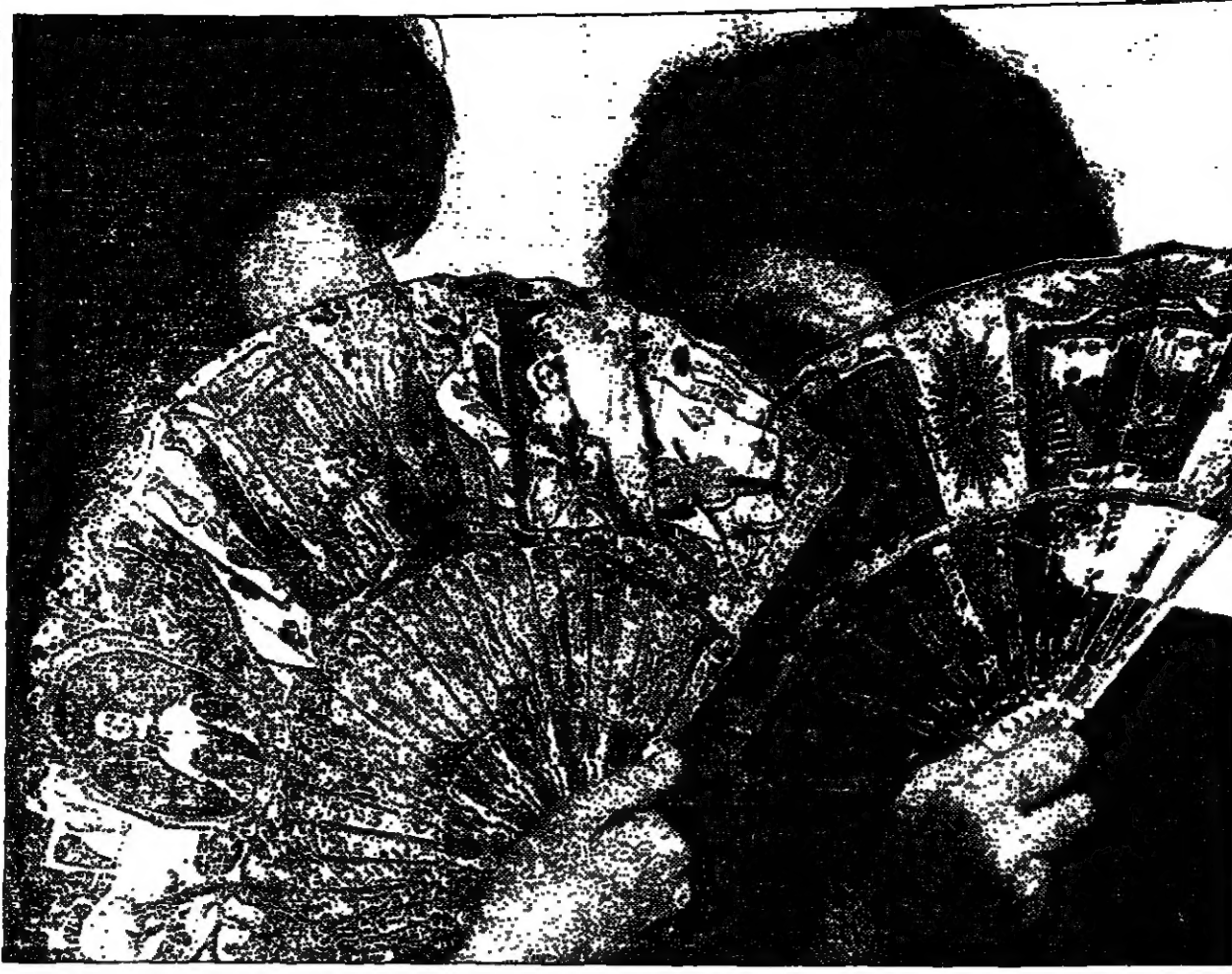
THE Methodist church could soon relax its rigorous stance on gambling and allow its members to hold fund-raising raffles at fêtes and bazaars. Methodists, who have traditionally urged an absolute rejection of gambling, wish to "remove the heavy hand of censure from trivial sorts of gambling".

A statement to be put to the Methodist conference in Bolton next month outlines a distinction between gambling requiring careful regulation and relatively trivial minor fund-raising. The document says the

relaxation is "emphatically not to legitimise a whole new range of fund-raising activities".

The church will be asked to accept that "mild entertainment is the main outcome of most gambling activity, rather than greed, envy and financial ruin".

Methodist rules at present ban fund-raising by any method which involves gambling. When the conference adopted its present stance in 1936, recreational gambling was largely illegal. The new statement recognises that the law has changed.



Art of coquetry: the world's first fan museum opens on Sunday in two restored Georgian houses in Greenwich, southeast London, five years after the project was launched and at a cost of £1.75 million (Simon Tait writes).

The museum is the personal project of Hélène Alexander, whose 30-year love affair with fans has resulted in a collection of more than 1,000, all of which are on show. The Victor Adda Foundation bought the houses and gave them to the museum, which was funded by a mixture of public subsidy and private patronage. Funds came from English Heritage and the English Tourist Board, and sponsorship came from Legal and General Assurance.

Cannon UK and Fisons, which provided the topsoil for the landscaped garden. Mrs Alexander said: "Customs and excise have given us some ivory and some tortoiseshell, confiscated because they are from endangered species, as examples of materials which fans used to be made from for our display on the construction of fans."

## Toughest test for rising chess star

By RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

MATTHEW Sadler, the 16-year-old from Rochester attempting to become Britain's youngest chess grandmaster, faces his toughest challenge when he takes on strong foreign opponents in a tournament in the City of London opening today.

Sadler scored his first result towards the grandmaster title in a tournament at Dunkirk two months ago. If he wins the 14-player City tournament he will be one step from replacing Michael Adams from Truro, Cornwall, as Britain's youngest grandmaster.

Mr Adams won the British championship and became a grandmaster at the age of 18 in 1989.

The grandmasters from overseas in the two-week tournament include the Dane Bent Larsen, three times a world championship semi-finalist, and the New York grandmaster Robert Byrne, who once defeated Bobby Fischer.

□ In Amsterdam, Britain's highest rated Grandmaster, Nigel Short, faces stiff opposition in a 10-player event including the world champion Gary Kasparov and the former champion Anatoly Karpov.

## Hay fever remedies not to be sneezed at

By ROBIN YOUNG

HAY fever sufferers are recommended by the May issue of the consumer magazine *Which?* to buy non-sedating antihistamines over the counter at chemists as a first attempt at finding relief.

*Which?* says the cheapest non-sedating antihistamines, Hismanal and Pollon-eze, cost about 40p a daily dose in the largest pack size, but it is cheaper to buy the largest pack of Pollon-eze at £2.79 over the counter than to get that pack size at the prescription price of £3.40.

The largest pack of Hismanal, on the other hand, at £3.99, is almost 60p cheaper if obtained on prescription.

The magazine asked four medical experts to assess 46 over-the-counter hay fever remedies. Almost all were rated "good" for efficacy in treating runny noses.

The non-sedating antihistamines were also the only remedies rated "good" for relieving other symptoms such as ear and palate irritation, headache, sinus problems, loss of concentration and lethargy.

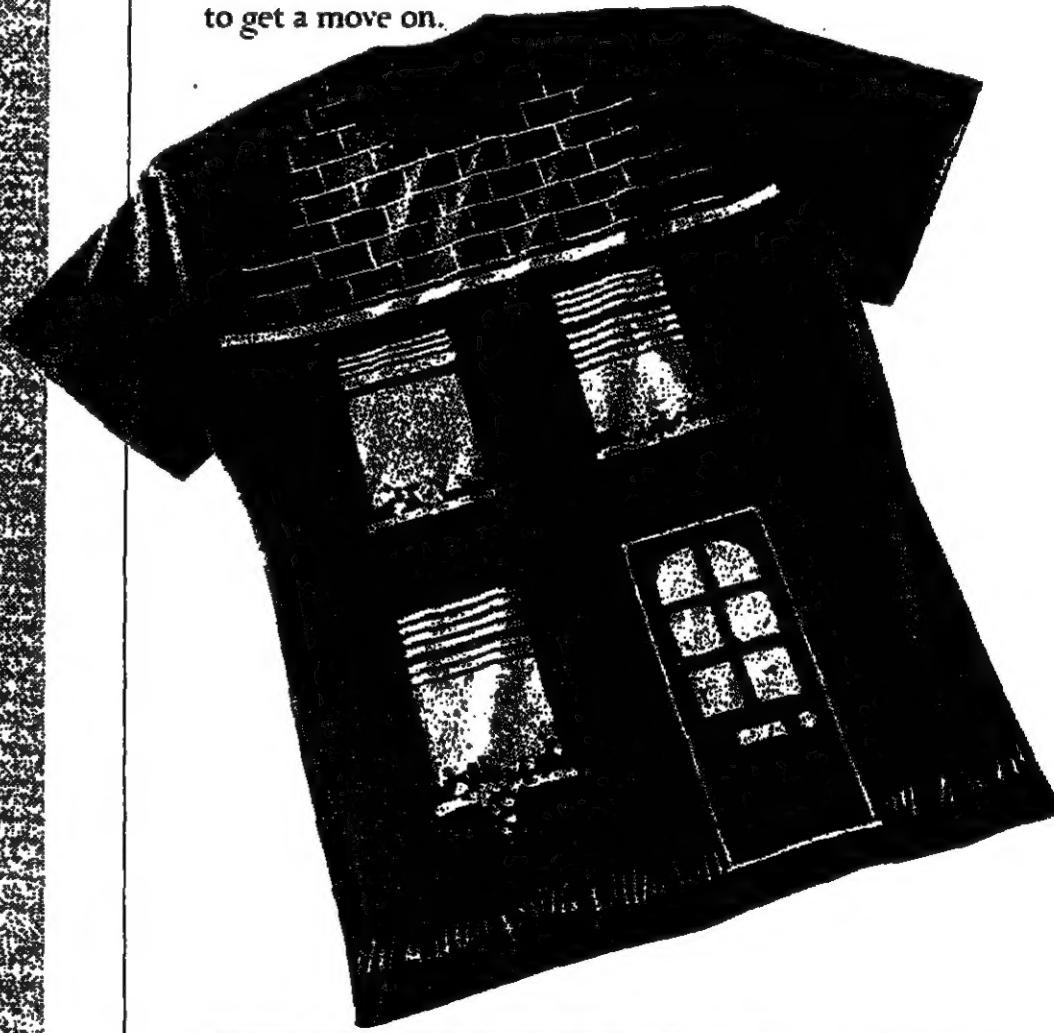
Triludan Suspension was the only non-sedating histamine available for children, who had still to be over three.

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مركز من الامم



## Khmer Rouge wait as truce comes to frontline village

From JAMES PRINGLE  
in O KOKI, CAMBODIA

THE two sides in the agonising 12-year-old Cambodian civil war yesterday accused each other of violating the UN-backed voluntary ceasefire that went into effect 48 hours ago. But in this bamboo and thatch village of battle-displaced people, in the front line of the conflict, all was quiet.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas patrol less than two miles down the road from this village, located near the mountainous border with Thailand, but not a shot was fired yesterday.

O Koki, on the "red ring", the Cambodian capital's defensive perimeter, is the nearest point the Khmer Rouge are to Phnom Penh, 40 miles away, although they represent no immediate threat to the city. Here, at least, if not elsewhere, the two-day-old voluntary ceasefire was holding yesterday, though this was little consolation for the 7,452 refugees who have almost nothing to eat and who have to venture through mines into



the forests to cut firewood to sell for food. It is a nerve-racking business during which they frequently encounter the Khmer Rouge.

But these days they are forced to listen to a Khmer Rouge election message in which they hear that the forces of Pol Pot, under whose rule up to one million Cambodians died, are "the party for the poor of Cambodia". Elections supervised by the United Nations would be held in Cambodia under a settlement plan, sponsored by the five permanent members of the Security Council. But the plan has yet to be agreed by the four warring factions.

"There have been no incidents here since the ceasefire started early Wednesday,"

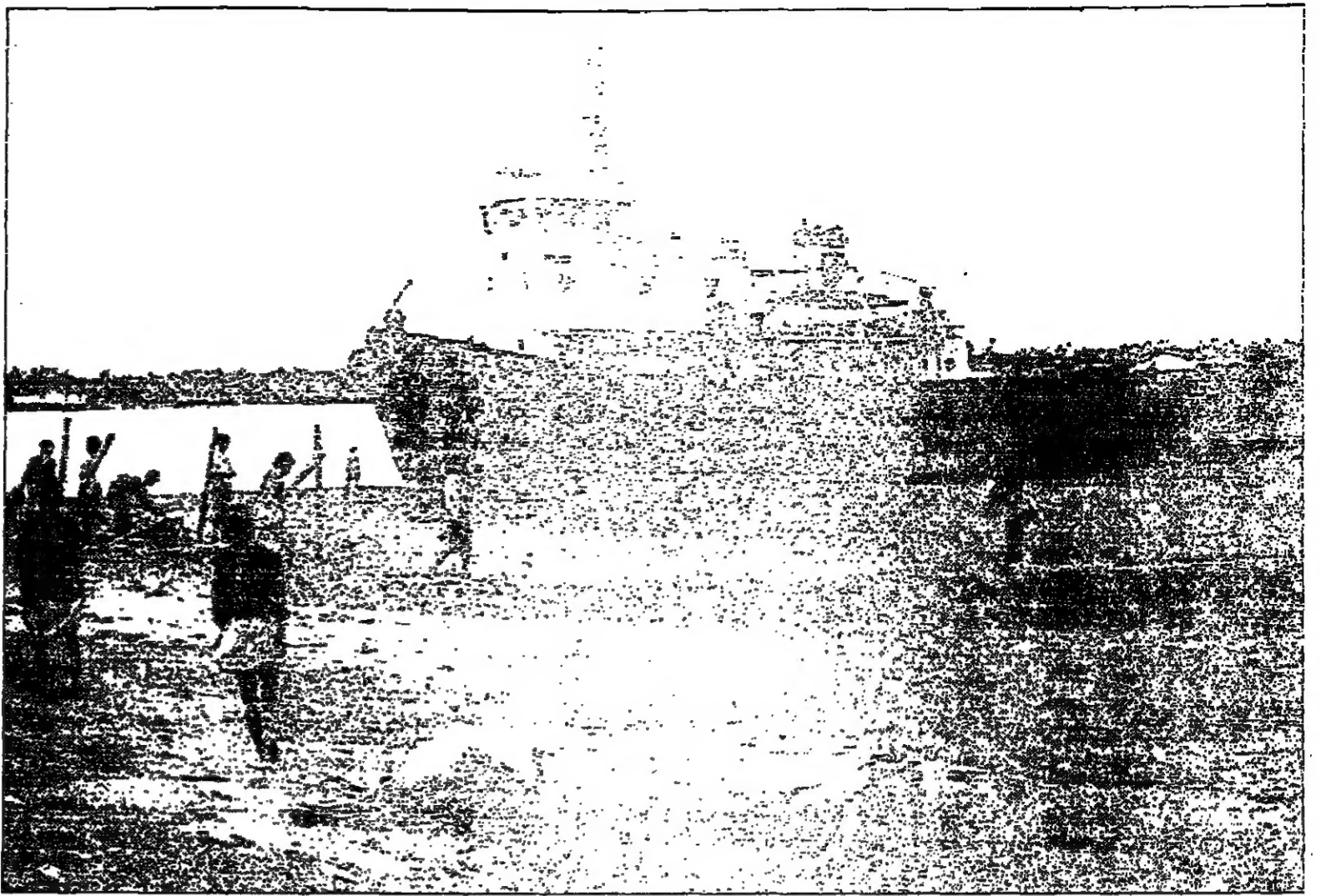
said Pen Sambo, the local secretary of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government's Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the sole permitted political institution. He said: "The people are happy at that and hope it stays that way."

However, Phnom Penh accused the guerrilla coalition of using tanks and artillery in attacks in three provinces. Hun Sen, the Cambodian prime minister, said in a letter to Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, that his forces would retaliate.

For its part, the non-communist resistance component of the coalition, which includes the Khmer Rouge, said Phnom Penh was using the truce to reinforce positions. It was not possible to independently verify any of these accusations and counter-accusations, which diplomats said were wearisome and predictable.

The truce, scheduled to be observed until both sides meet in Indonesia later this month, was supposed to improve the atmosphere for talks. But the claims of violations seem likely to exacerbate their bitter nature.

## Bangladesh suffers bitterest blow in history of disasters



Path of destruction: villagers who survived the cyclone which devastated almost all the 500-mile coastline of Bangladesh this week, walking past drowned animals and a ship marooned near Chittagong. The death toll has reached 50,000 and is expected to exceed 100,000

## Poverty adds to misery left by cyclone damage

By NICHOLAS WATT

THE cyclone which ravaged Bangladesh this week was the worst in the long series of natural disasters that have plagued Bangladesh throughout its history. They are compounded by the country's acute poverty, which forces many people to live in vulnerable low-lying areas.

The population of 110m growing at a rate of 3.1 per cent a year, is packed into 55,000 square miles of agricultural delta on the Bay of Bengal. This is an average of 2,000 people per square mile and the basic housing offers no protection against weather.

Bangladesh has been hit by 57 big cyclones and tidal surges in the past 180 years, and more than 500,000 people died after the most severe cyclone in 1970. The country is so poor that it cannot tackle diseases such as cholera and dysentery which inevitably follow such disasters.

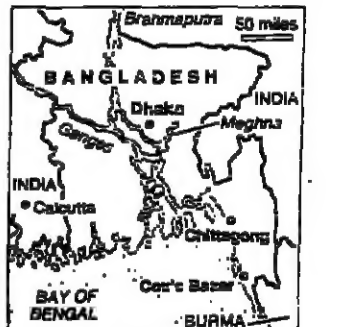
The annual income per capita is \$170 (about £98) and 80 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line. Bangladesh has almost no industry and scant foreign investment. For the most part it relies on wealthier nations which give \$2 billion a year in aid, equalling the country's annual operating budget.

Life expectancy is 49 years, and the infant mortality rate is about 142 deaths per 1,000 births. Literacy appears to be declining, despite education programmes, and about 76 per cent of children aged five and over cannot read or write.

This gloomy picture can be blamed in part on the partition of India in 1947. Bangladesh, which formed the eastern part of Pakistan until independence in 1971, was drawn up on the basis of the number of Muslims living in West Bengal, and bore little relation to whether the area was a viable economic entity.

Calcutta is the natural political and economic centre of Bengal and was the port used for the export of jute. Bangladesh still provides 50 per cent of the world's supply. Calcutta was, however, largely populated by Hindus, which meant that it remained in India. The British Raj argued that eastern Pakistan would be supported by the more prosperous western part 1,000 miles away. However, Pakistan neglected its eastern region and Bangladesh broke away.

Mark Lennox-Boyd, the foreign office minister, told the Commons yesterday that Britain was sending £2.5m in aid to Bangladesh. He said further assistance would be



considered when the government had a clearer picture of the "tragic situation".

The European Community is sending \$12 million of emergency food and medical supplies and a spokesman for the European Commission said yesterday it had agreed to buy \$9.6 million of wheat and vegetable oil from Bangladesh government stocks for immediate distribution.

Three Oxfam teams were flown to the worst-affected areas yesterday to distribute aid to families who have lost homes and livelihoods.

Toll rise likely, page 1

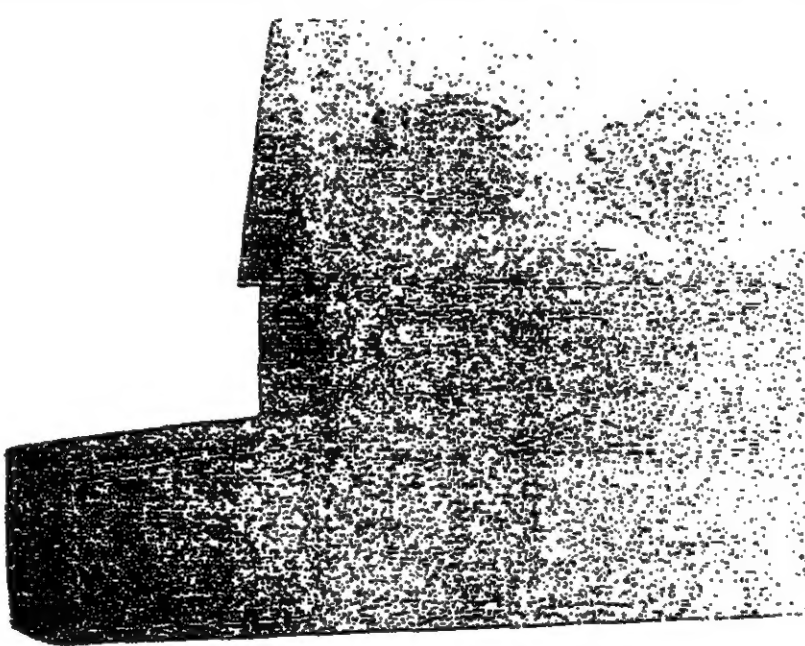
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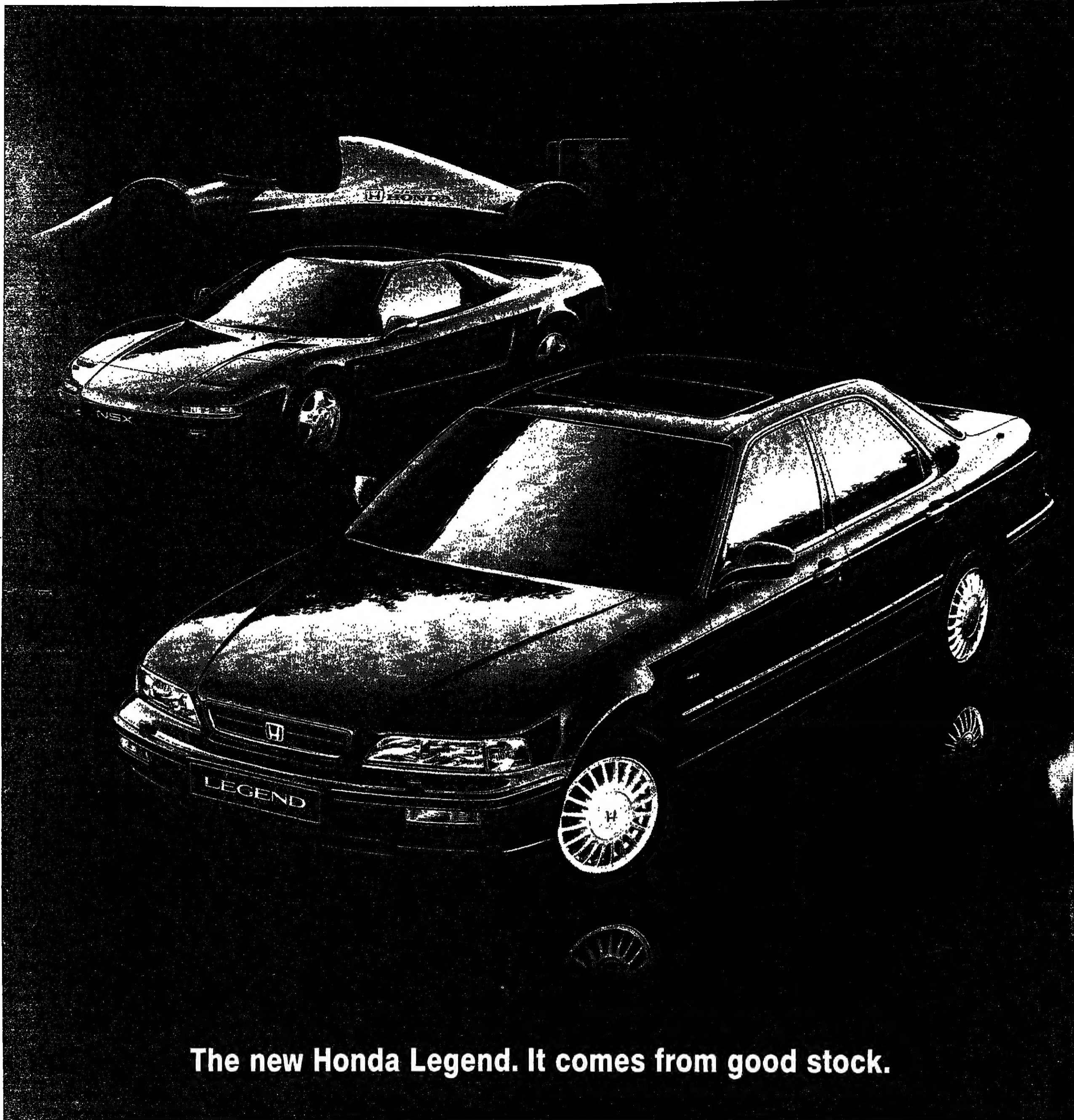
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صكنا من الامل



## Pope gives warning to West against unbridled capitalism

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Pope yesterday criticised unbridled capitalism and said that Western nations should not gloat over the collapse of communism. He said that "Western countries... run the risk of seeing this collapse as a one-sided victory of their own economic system, and [are] thereby failing to make necessary corrections in that system".

However, the Pope, who was issuing a document praising the ideals of a market economy, also said that "the communist solution has failed" and the injustices caused by communism had turned areas of eastern Europe into a powder keg of pent-up ethnic and regional tensions.

His 30,000-word encyclical, *Centesimus annus*, affirms Roman Catholic support for the rights of workers as well as the right to private ownership of economic resources. Underpinning the encyclical, one of the most authoritative forms of teaching in Catholicism, is the church's conviction that it has a right to comment on the social issues, structures and activities of mankind.

The document has been issued to mark the centenary of Pope Leo XIII's 1891 encyclical, *Rerum novarum*, which was the first in a series of papal teachings on human rights in the light of economic development. Pope John Paul speaks of the debt of gratitude the church owes to Pope Leo and his "immortal docu-

ment". While Pope Leo dealt with the narrow question of the condition of the working class, the new encyclical examines poverty throughout the world.

The Pope's document says the free economy must not lead to an "idolatry of the market" or a culture in which having is more important than being. The Pope insists that the right to private property is not absolute but is limited by the needs of others. He concentrates on a man's ability to work and emphasises the virtues of diligence, industriousness, prudence, reliability, fidelity and courage.

He calls for a "great deal of educational and cultural work" to enable the formation of mature people in a consumer economy. However, he gives a warning that consumer attitudes and lifestyles can enslave people in a "web of false and superficial gratifications".

"Widespread drug use is a sign of serious malfunction in the social system," he says, arguing that drugs, pornography and other forms of exploitative consumerism are used to fill spiritual voids. He calls for consumer choices to be determined by the quest for truth, beauty, goodness and communion with others.

The Pope, who is Polish, says events in Eastern Europe have shown that it was a tragic misconception of human freedom, divorced from the truth, which gave rise to this centu-

ry's social, political and military conflicts. He recalls the Jewish people, "whose terrible fate has become a symbol of the aberration of which man is capable when he turns against God". He speaks of an "insane arms race" and calls for repudiation of the logic underlying war: that it is a factor of progress and historical advancement. He also urges the West to make a great effort to help rebuild the states that have emerged from repression, without neglecting the Third World.

Father Frank McHugh, moral theologian at St John's seminary, in Guildford, Surrey, said: "The Pope is looking for a structural reorganisation that will redistribute the goods, but he insists that... the structures of all systems are made to serve man, not the other way round."

Cardinal Basil Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster, called for study and reflection on the document to be a priority for Catholics in England and Wales. "It gives a fresh exposition of the church's teaching on political, social and economic morality in a readable way, and relates that teaching to many of the specific issues that are of most concern today."

Leading article, page 19



Easy riders: the Pedales, from Basle, are hoping to ride into the Guinness Book of Records on their 19 inch-long tandem, thought to be the world's smallest

## Coded message in the middle of a spy story

FROM BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

BEING a spy is a hazardous calling, but it has its compensations. One minute stewardesses are dancing attendance on you in the first-class cabin of a jet, the next you are being chauffeured in a Rolls-Royce or a Mercedes.

This, at least, is the impression given to the sceptical readers of *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the Communist young people's newspaper, conveyed directly or indirectly yesterday in a long interview with a newly returned spy.

We are not told which country he served in or precisely what sort of cover he and his wife — also a spy — used, although there are hints he was posing as a wealthy businessman. But their cover was apparently so deep that they had to speak and think continuously in some unspecified foreign language.

Occasionally, when the gourmet delights of their host country began to pall, they would boil up a bit of beetroot soup or make a few Russian dumplings, having "checked three times over that the doors were locked".

The KGB is a kinder organisation than might be supposed. With his boss, Leonid Shebarshin, the head of the Chief Political Directorate of the KGB

listening in, the anonymous interviewee declared: "I can state absolutely officially that assassination is not something we undertake."

The interview's real function may not be to correct young people's unfortunate misconceptions about the KGB. The agent let slip that his cover was blown by "a man not without notoriety, Oleg Gordievsky," the KGB agent who defected to Britain in 1985.

Despite Mr Gordievsky's treacherous behaviour, and the fact that he has been sentenced to death in his absence, the KGB is so magnanimous that it is apparently prepared to let bygones be bygones.

The interviewee mysteriously states: "Oleg Gordievsky, who betrayed his motherland six years ago and was condemned in absentia to execution, can now return home quietly."

This enigmatic statement which implies — but does not directly affirm — that Mr Gordievsky should be given a pardon if he returned home now, may be the real purpose of the whole interview. It could be bait to entice the former KGB man back to Moscow where his wife and children still live and have been barred from leaving the country.

## Encyclical charts fall of marxism

The following are excerpts from the Vatican's English translation of the Pope's encyclical, *Centesimus annus*. The rights of workers: This is something which must be affirmed once more in the face of the changes we are witnessing in systems formerly dominated by collective ownership of the means of production, as well as in the face of the increasing instances of poverty on, more precisely, of hindrance to private ownership in many parts of the world.

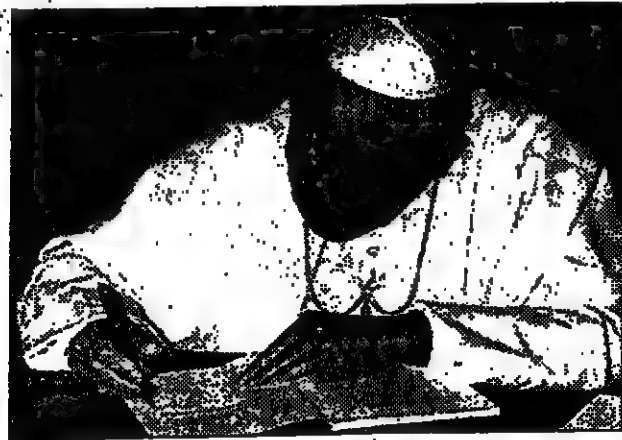
The fall of communism in Eastern Europe (Consumer society) seeks to defeat marxism on the level of pure materialism by showing how a free-market society can achieve a greater satisfaction of material human need than communism, while equally excluding spiritual values.

In reality, while on the one hand it is true that this social model shows the failure of marxism to contribute to a humane and better society, on the other hand, insofar as it denies an autonomous existence and value to morality, law, culture and religion, it agrees with marxism, in the

sense that it totally reduces man to the sphere of economics and the satisfaction of material needs.

The causes of the fall of communism: Certainly, the decisive factor which gave rise to the changes was the violation of the rights of workers... The second factor was certainly the inefficiency of the economic system... To this must be added the cultural and national dimension: it is not possible to understand man through economics alone.

Economic development: Enormous resources can be made available by dismantling the huge military machines which were constructed for the conflict between East and West... There exists another form of ownership which is becoming no less important than land: the possession of knowledge, technology and skill. Many people do not have the means which would enable them to take their place in an effective and humanly dignified way within a productive system in which work is truly central... It seems that the chief problem is that of gaining fair access to the international market.



Final touch: the Pope signing his ninth encyclical, on social responsibilities and the capitalist world

## Austria's farewell to hero cardinal

FROM BRENDA FOWLER IN VIENNA

HUNDREDS of mourners gathered yesterday in Mariazell, eastern Austria, to celebrate Mass over the exhumed remains of Cardinal Jozsef Mindszenty, the exiled Hungarian primate and symbol of resistance to communist rule. The remains will be returned to Hungary today for reburial in the basilica at Esztergom.

The body of Cardinal Mindszenty, who died in 1975 at the age of 83, was exhumed on Wednesday and found to have decayed very little, an important requirement for beatification, for which he is being considered. Apparently he was embalmed with the same solutions used for Austrian heads of state, which prevent substantial decay for

several decades. His remains will be carried to Hungary in the ceremonial wagon used in the funeral of Austria's last empress, Zita.

Imprisoned for life after a show trial in 1949 for his criticism of the communist regime, Cardinal Mindszenty was freed during the 1956 uprising in Budapest. When Soviet tanks crushed the rebellion, he fled to the American embassy in Budapest, where he lived for 15 years.

As relations between Hungary and the Vatican improved during the early 1970s, the Vatican pressed him to leave the country and he settled in Vienna. Because of his continuing attacks on communism, the Vatican stripped him of his title in 1974.

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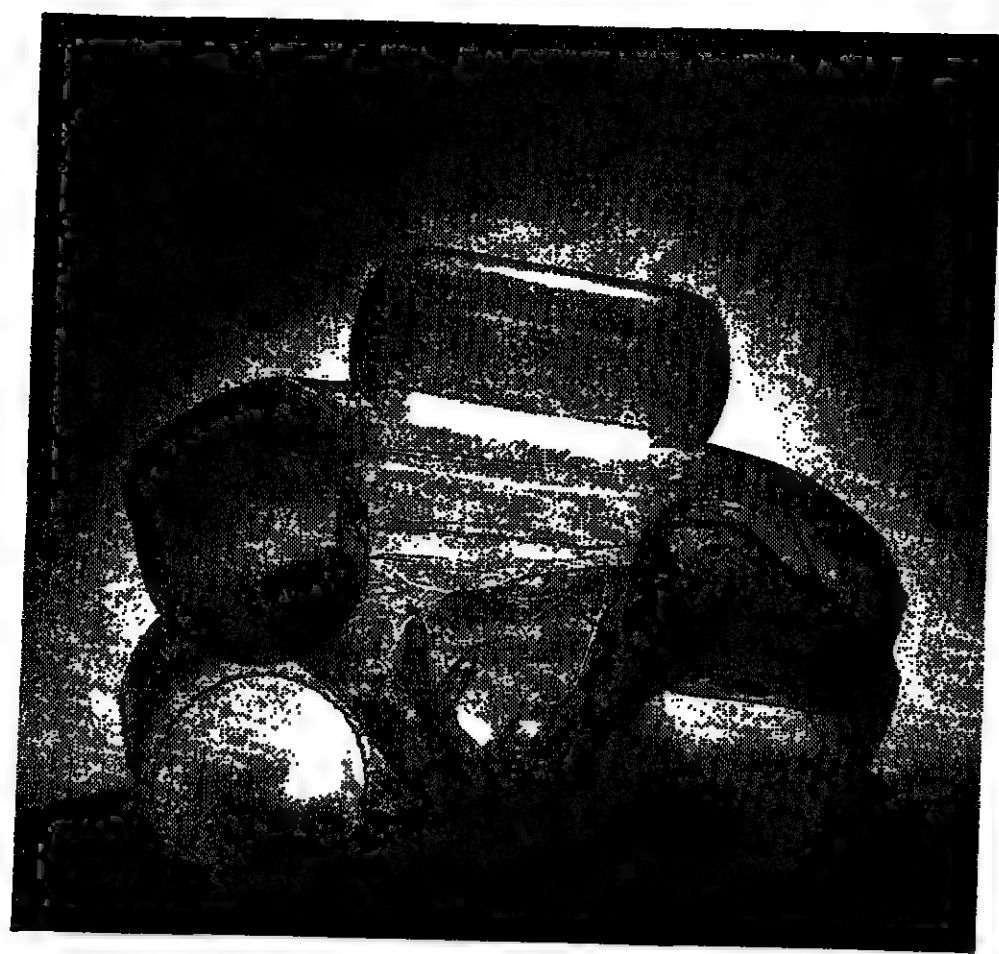
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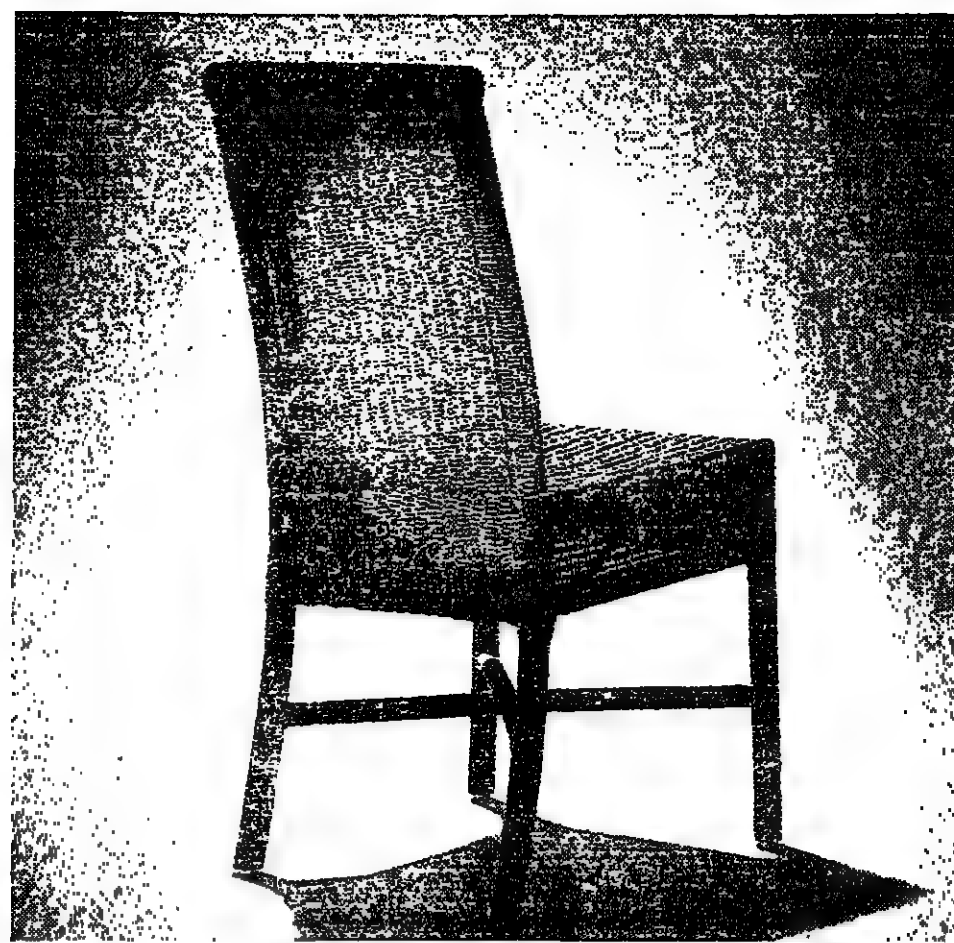
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# De Klerk hints at readiness to have blacks in cabinet

FROM GAVIN BELL IN CAPE TOWN

PRESIDENT de Klerk has indicated willingness to accept black leaders in his cabinet, pending the adoption of a post-apartheid constitution.

Addressing parliament yesterday, Mr de Klerk reaffirmed the need to give parties excluded from the tricameral system a voice in policy decisions during the transition period.

Noting that newspapers had interpreted such remarks as raising the prospect of including key negotiating parties in the cabinet, he said: "Although I have not made any specific statement to that effect, it is not a novel idea. ... I do not have a negative attitude towards the idea of a cabinet which would include a relatively broad spectrum of competent South Africans."

Mr de Klerk made it clear that any such arrangement should develop from an all-party conference, which the government hopes to convene this year as a prelude to constitutional negotiations.

"If consensus proves to be attainable at a multi-party conference, this idea would

merit serious consideration, provided that the principles of cabinet government under the present constitution are not negatively affected," he said. "I am open to transitional arrangements, provided that they represent a broad consensus."

Mr de Klerk's proposals may pave the way for a compromise agreement with the African National Congress, which insists Pretoria cannot be both player and referee in the negotiation process, and is demanding an interim government.

Mr de Klerk said he had no intention of assuming a privileged role for the government during negotiations, or of manipulating the process to the detriment of other parties. However, the ruling National Party could never have a close relationship with the ANC as long as it was allied with the South African Communist Party, he said.

Mr de Klerk also announced plans to abolish tough security laws on the restriction or preventive de-

tention of persons, the keeping of lists of supporters of banned organisations, disqualification from parliament and legal professions, and repressive measures affecting newspapers and other publications. The offence of "furthering communism" would be withdrawn and provisions of the internal security act on detaining suspects for questioning would be drastically amended.

Stricter laws to combat intimidation would be introduced within a few days. Mr de Klerk said this was part of a 10-point plan to curb political violence.

Troops moved into Soweto and other townships yesterday to relieve policemen who had been on duty for more than 24 hours (Ray Kennedy writes). The death toll in the fighting which erupted at the weekend has risen to more than 100.

Diplomatic sources expressed their concern that neither the government, the ANC nor the Inkatha Freedom Party any longer appear to have a way of controlling the "self-perpetuating" violence.



Flight from fear: a mother and children leaving Soweto yesterday after 37 people died in political violence

# Talks on trade zone collapse on fish issue

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS

TALKS aimed at creating a European and Scandinavian free trade zone are collapsing over the vexed issue of fish.

Iceland's delegates in the negotiations between the European Free Trade Area (Efta) and the European Community have walked out of the meetings designed to create a 19-country market because of disputes about access to fish stocks and markets. No Icelandic delegate attended yesterday's session, effectively suspending that branch of the talks. A new government took power in Reykjavik on Tuesday and has summoned its delegates home.

Fishing is only one of several subjects on which bargaining has ground to a halt. The attempt to fashion a "European economic area" will probably be abandoned when ministers assemble to read the last rites over the attempted compromise later this month.

This will clear the way for a rush of new applications for full membership of the community. Brussels has said that it will not consider any

members beyond the existing Twelve before 1993. Four formal requests are already pending. But Sweden is now certain to apply, Norway and Finland probably will and even Switzerland - traditionally wary of multilateral ties - may do so, too.

The seven governments comprising Efta - all on the northern or eastern edges of the community - have been grumbling for several weeks over what they consider to be the imperious demands of the EC bloc. The aim of the talks was to loosen trading restrictions throughout the new area without incorporating the Efta states in the community's political network.

The single requirement made by the community was that its court of justice, on which Efta governments would not be represented, would police the free market rules. Efta counter-proposed that a special court, with balanced representation, should be set up. The EC refused to budge. Agriculture and compensation for poorer regions, both painful issues inside the community, were also blocking progress.

The community suddenly finds itself coping with problems generated by its own attractions. The instantaneous inclusion of what was east Germany, new signs of protectionism inside significant community industries and the heartfelt appeals of the orphaned states of Eastern Europe have all combined to put unprecedented pressure on the EC's closed membership.

Traditional supporters of European unification such as the present European Commission president, Jacques Delors, want to complete the next steps in economic and political integration before any new accessions are even thought about. But this position is under acute pressure as two sets of talks for interim economic links - with Efta and with East European governments - are running into trouble. The community's external affairs commissioner, Frans Andriessen, recently suggested that the community should offer an a la carte membership to the applicants, by which new members would join only those parts of the community system which suited them. He was criticised by fellow commissioners for talking out of turn.

Increased spending: The European Commission yesterday proposed an 11.3 per cent rise in EC spending to 65.2 billion ecus (£46 billion) for 1992. Most of the new money would be used as subsidies for the EC's ten million farmers and as so-called structural funds to promote development in depressed regions of the community, the budget commissioner, Peter Schmidhuber, said. (Reuter)

Leading article, page 20  
Letters, page 20

# Sex fails social security cash test

Bonn - The high administrative court has refused a request from a Hamburg citizen for a monthly social security increase of DM27.50 (£9.40), which he said he needed to pay for his sex life (Ian Murray writes).

The claimant, aged 29, said that he was only being paid DM20 a month towards condoms, whereas he and his girlfriend made love on average 1.7 times a day and therefore needed more. The amount of social security should not be able to lay down how often he should sleep with her, he said.

The judge ruled that in providing enough money to buy 20 condoms, the social security department was fulfilling its obligation to guarantee the social cultural existence of the applicant to have enough sex without causing a pregnancy while ensuring that his manliness was not harmed. He suggested that if he were to draw DM60 quarterly from social security and then buy condoms in bulk he would be able to obtain more for the money.

# Angolan peace

Estoril, Portugal - The Angolan government and the UNITA rebel movement have agreed peace terms to end 16 years of civil war. The accord entails a de facto suspension of fighting by May 15 and a formal ceasefire to be signed at the end of the month. (Reuter)

# Policemen killed

Belgrade - Three Croatian policemen were killed and six others wounded in a new outbreak of ethnic violence in Yugoslavia's mainly Serbian-populated village of Borovo in northern Croatia. It was sealed off by police after shooting which went on for several hours between Serbian villagers and Croatian police.

# Refuge granted

Otranto - The crew of an Albanian navy torpedo boat seeking asylum in Italy ignored orders to return home and ran up a white flag of surrender, port officials said. The boat, which left Sarande with 19 sailors on board, was later allowed to dock in the small harbour. (Reuter)

# Drawing the line

Los Angeles - Daniel Ramos, aged 18, described as America's most prolific graffiti artist has been sentenced to a year in jail and ordered to spend 1,560 hours cleaning graffiti-sprayed surfaces. An official said that because Ramos had served 155 days in jail awaiting trial, he would be released in the next 24 hours. (Reuter)

# Farmed out

Delhi - Devi Lal, India's deputy prime minister, has been ordered out of his official residence after trying to rear cows and buffaloes there, according to the Indian Express newspaper. President Venkateswar Rao said that Mr Lal was causing environmental problems. (Reuter)

# Japan catches snooping bug

FROM JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

WHEN Akio Maruyama, a bespectacled young accountant, goes shopping in Akihabara, Tokyo's Mecca for electronic gadget fanatics, he catches the glitzy hypermarkets in favour of a backstreet store stocked with commonplace ball-point pens, calculators and plug adaptors.

Joining a throng of other bespectacled young men peering over the merchandise, Mr Maruyama forks out £300 for a no-frills pocket calculator. In the department store round the corner, ostensibly identical calculators are selling for about a third of the price. His purchase is not what it seems. Somewhere inside the calculator is a tiny microphone. Mr Maruyama is one of Japan's growing legions of snoopers. He plans to place the calculator on his boss's desk and eavesdrop on conversations from the safety of the office lavatory.

More than two million aspirant James Bonds bought or used bugging devices in 1990, says Mitsutoshi Sakabe, editor of a new monthly magazine that advertises the latest bugs. He expects the figure to double this year.

Most of Japan's nosy snoopers are simply curious about what their girlfriends

think of them, what their bosses say about them, or what the neighbours are up to. Devoted bug fanatics spend thousands on high-quality equipment and most of their nocturnal hours alone sitting in parked cars, tuned into conversations.

Japan's spy craze is not confined to nervous boy



friends or salacious salarymen who get their kicks from bugging rooms in love hotels (where those lacking privacy at home can rent rooms for sex).

Mr Sakabe believes that politicians have also cottoned on. A recent spate of corporate espionage cases has prompted large companies to sweep their boardrooms with bug-detectors before meetings.

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# Downing Street letter to UN stirs up diplomatic rumpus



Pérez de Cuéllar: saw no criticism in the letter

DOWNING Street's attempt to convey the prime minister's impatience with the slow pace of United Nations relief for the Kurds has soured relations between London and UN officials, who have expressed bewilderment at the way John Major's letter to Javier Pérez de Cuéllar has been portrayed here.

The officials said that the UN secretary-general saw no criticism in the letter. Most British newspapers, citing briefings from Downing Street sources, suggested, however, that it was sharply critical. In fact the letter, extracts of which are published below, begins by congratulating the Señor Pérez de Cuéllar and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, his special envoy, on the establishment of a UN presence in Zakho. Mr Major says the secretary-general had Britain's full support,

**Michael Binyon and James Bone report that newspaper articles on John Major's letter about aid for the Kurds have caused irritation on both sides of the Atlantic**

and British forces would work "in the closest co-operation" with UN officials. The tone is far from hectoring, although the letter conveys something of Britain's call for swift action.

The impatient mood in Downing Street, as expressed in newspaper reports, has caused annoyance in New York. There is a suspicion among senior UN officials that Mr Major is trying to claim credit at home for setting the pace on relief efforts while conveying no such message in dealing with the UN. The misunderstanding seems to have

arisen because Whitehall sources underlined the general belief that the UN has been dithering. They said there could be "no slackening" in the relief efforts.

This is not the first transatlantic irritation over Britain's attempts to speed relief for the Kurds. The day after Mr Major's announcement of his safe havens plan, government sources suggested it was being held up at the UN. Lynda Chalker, the minister for overseas development, expressed irritation a few days later at what she called the delay in getting UN officials to the refugee

camps and realising the scale of the disaster.

Whitehall has also been annoyed by some UN officials' criticism of Mr Major's plan for a UN police force to protect the Kurds. Eric Suy, a Belgian diplomat empowered to deal with the legal and human rights aspects of Kurdish relief, dismissed the idea as impractical and said it would probably not gain acceptance in the UN Security Council.

There is no doubt that Britain believes the New York bureaucracy has been tardy in getting to grips with the Kurdish issue. Some officials suggest that many countries are eager to turn a blind eye, and that the UN is deliberately holding back to avoid a rebuff to the secretary-general. Both Downing Street and the Foreign Office have been irritated by the misunderstandings

over Mr Major's letter however, which was clearly intended to encourage the secretary-general. The only consolation is that UN officials do not intend to take the matter as a snub.

In the letter, Mr Major said: "I was delighted to hear this morning that the UN flag now flies over the refugee camp at Zakho. This really is an achievement and I warmly congratulate you, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan and all who have worked with you on being able to establish a UN presence on the ground... I doubt if there has ever been a tragedy on this scale which has posed such a human challenge to the international community... The United Kingdom, the United States, France and other countries have deployed our resources to try to meet the immediate needs of both emer-

gency relief and security for the Kurds. But the scale is beyond the capacity of only a few countries. It can only be tackled by the world community and that can only be done with your authority... This is an urgent task but it is an urgent task which will last for weeks at least. I want you to know that you have our support in all that you have to do."

"As the UN presence increases on the ground I have instructed our people to work in the closest co-operation with yours and to continue to supply the logistic and other support that you need... To give the Kurds a sense of security that they need will require a UN presence on the ground and I believe that the idea of a UN civilian police presence... is one we should develop."

Leading article, page 19

## Kirkuk offer to the Kurds encounters opposition

By ADAM KELLER in BAGHDAD and HAZRAT TEHRANIAN

SOME Iraqis in Baghdad are chagrined because their government is said to be ready to concede control of Kirkuk to the Kurds and grant them a share of the country's oil wealth.

In Cairo, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, yesterday supported the holding of talks between Kurdish leaders and the government in Baghdad as the best way to solve the plight of the refugees along Iraq's borders with Iran and Turkey.

Mr Hurd, who is on a tour of the Middle East, called for "a decent autonomy for the Kurds within the borders of Iraq" so that they might return to their homes with "a sense of security, with a sense that they would not be attacked again". He also asked for more international effort to protect the refugees.

Mr Hurd declined to comment in detail on the talks between the Kurds and the government in Baghdad which, he understood, were still at the stage of an outline. He did, however, describe the Kurdish decision to embark on the talks as correct, provided they were held "with confidence".

The plan to hand over control of Kirkuk to the Kurds was revealed by Iraq's ambassador to the UN, who said it was part of Baghdad's "autonomy package" which was being offered to the Kurds on the basis of the March 11, 1970, self-rule declaration.

Speaking unofficially, another Iraqi said the autonomy region would be "a country within a country". He added that the Iraqi government was "a central government, and this is the first time that such rights have been given away".

He and other Iraqis said the offer highlighted the government's eagerness to achieve some sort of a deal with the Kurds as a first step on the road back to stability after the devastation of the Gulf war and the dual Shia and Kurdish rebellions which followed. Baghdad has previously always insisted on retaining control of Kirkuk because the city is near some of Iraq's largest oil fields.

The two main Kurdish leaders, Jalal Talabani and Masoud Barzani, are to restart negotiations with Baghdad on Sunday, but they seem already to have extracted other important concessions from President Saddam Hussein's government. The 1970 package kept foreign policy, defence, oil extraction and the issuing of currency in the hands of Baghdad.

Kurdish spokesmen say their leaders are continuing consultations among themselves in their mountain strongholds to determine how many more concessions they can expect to extract from Saddam.

The spokesmen believe that Saddam has already decided to allow Kirkuk to be included in a future Kurdish autonomous state but will hold out a little longer to make the Kurds less insistent on obtaining

international guarantees for the autonomy agreement.

Some Kurdish signs of disagreement with the decision of their leaders to hold peace talks with Saddam emerged yesterday. In Tehran, Salah Jumbor, a Kurdish relief official who has supported Mr Talabani's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, criticised his leader for negotiating with the ruling Baath party at a time when it was "about to fall". He predicted that, if an agreement were signed between the two sides, many Kurds would break away from their present leaders to set up a new political movement.

Given the dramatic scope of the concessions Mr Talabani and other Kurdish negotiators have extracted from Baghdad, however, this is unlikely, with the bulk of the Kurds of Iraq only too grateful to return to their homes if a peace agreement removes the danger of government repression from their lives.

Some informed Kurdish sources said yesterday that Mr Talabani had, in fact, originally been opposed to going to Baghdad to hold talks with the government there. The sources said that, at a meeting of Kurdish party leaders, he had threatened, if necessary, to go back into exile to continue the fight against Saddam rather than to hold talks with him. But pressure from refugees who wanted to return to their homes had been decisive in overcoming his personal reservations.

"Many of us are truly disappointed by his show of friendliness towards Saddam during their meeting in Baghdad," said one of his aides yesterday. "But it is possible that Talabani wanted to reassure Saddam that he held no personal grudges against him."

The aide said extensive consultations had been carried out abroad to seek the advice of the great powers on whether the Kurds should enter talks with Baghdad. The universal reply had been that Kurdish leaders should take advantage of Saddam's weakness for as long as it lasted.



Commanding view: Royal Marines take up a hilltop vantage point near Saddam's summer palace in search of Iraqi positions around the palatial residence. Allied forces yesterday pushed eastwards to extend the safe haven zone so that another refugee camp can be built

## Marines expelled from Turkey

From ANDREW FINKEL in ISTANBUL

A TURKISH press, normally critical of its government's policies, has closed ranks to support an official decision to expel an entire British marine unit. About 30 British servicemen were declared persona non grata on Wednesday evening and given 72 hours to leave the country. They stand accused of involvement in an incident in which a district governor was manhandled while on a tour of relief operations for Iraqi refugees.

Turkish sensitivities have been particularly wounded because the governor was investigating an accusation, first published in the British press, that Turkish soldiers in the remote Yesilova region were stealing supplies destined for the refugees and had come into serious confrontation with allied troops.

This and similar accusations have exasperated a large section of the Turkish press which believes that the foreign media has unjustifiably accused Turkey of obstructing aid. "Get rid of these English"

read the banner headline of the mass circulation *Hurriyet* newspaper. Its rare front page editorial said that it could no longer remain silent while the poor Turkish soldier was maligned. "English insolence" was the headline of the influential *Milliyet* newspaper, a reference not only to the conduct of British servicemen but also to that of the even fiercer English football supporters.

The Turkish foreign ministry also described the stories in the British press as "wrong and prejudiced". "Anyone reading the story would believe that the whole Turkish army is looting the region" said the official spokesman, Murat Sungur.

An investigation was being carried out yesterday after an official complaint by the Turkish authorities. But no disciplinary action is expected because of the view in London that the complaint was based on an "unfortunate misunderstanding". The marines have been sent to northern Iraq.

## Sharon turns US snub into propaganda coup

From RICHARD BEESTON in JERUSALEM

THE United States appeared yesterday to have inadvertently handed Israel's right-wing government a propaganda victory at home, when the country's political establishment rallied to the support of Ariel Sharon, the outspoken housing minister, after his humiliating diplomatic snub in Washington.

Elyakim Rubinstein, cabinet secretary of Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister, delivered a protest to William Brown, the US ambassador in Tel Aviv, after the White House refused to receive Mr Sharon officially during his tour of the United States.

He had been invited to meet Jack Kemp, his counterpart at the US government office, but James Baker, the Secretary of State, objected and the meeting had to take place at the Israeli embassy. "Inasmuch as Mr Sharon is a member of the Israeli government, the prime minister believed that criticism of the sort expressed yesterday was improper," an Israeli statement said.

The action was Washington's first concrete sign of impatience and anger with the Israeli government, which has displayed reluctance to show flexibility towards Mr Baker's Middle East peace plan.

What provoked the Mr Baker in particular during his series of visits last month was the provocative actions by Jewish settlers who established new colonies in the West Bank, just as Mr Baker

was attempting to get the Arab and Israeli sides to begin negotiations over the future of the land and its 1.75 million Palestinian inhabitants.

Although Mr Sharon was not involved in the talks, he actively encouraged the settlers and accused the government of selling out the Jewish state at any point when they showed signs of offering Mr Baker concessions.

Mr Sharon did not waste any time in turning the diplomatic slight into a cause célèbre. "The Israeli government must respond swiftly and firmly to this attack on it," he said on Israeli radio yesterday. "Otherwise Israel will appear as a patron state, lacking in stature."

Mr Shamir, who is suspicious of Mr Sharon because of his primordialist ambitions, described the action as "inappropriate". Even Shimon Peres, the opposition Labour leader, rose to his rival's defence when he said: "Of course when a minister is insulted, I am insulted also."



Sharon: political rivals rally to his support

## London bid for payment bodies

New York — The United Nations is proposing the creation of a three-tiered structure to arrange Iraq's payment of war compensation, and Britain is pressing for two of the three organs to be located in London (James Bone writes).

Diplomats say the UN compensation plan, due to be unveiled in accordance with a deadline set by the security council resolution ending the Gulf war, will call for three bodies to oversee a fund into which a percentage of Iraq's future oil revenues will be diverted. A ceiling on that percentage will only be fixed at a later date.

The plan will propose the creation of a Governing Council, a Panel of Commissioners and a Secretariat to supervise the fund. A Panel of Commissioners will also be established, comprising lawyers, accountants, insurance agents and oil experts, who will sit in small sub-committees to hear individual claims.

A separate Secretariat will be set up to administer the fund. British diplomats at the UN are backing a bid by a private-sector group headed by Lord Limerick to have the Panel of Commissioners and the fund secretariat based in London.

## Peace moves

Beirut — The army has taken control of Christian and Druze militia strongholds, north and south of Beirut, carved out during 16 years of civil war, in the boldest step towards the implementation of Lebanon's peace plan. The government hailed the move, which involved 8,000 troops, as historic.

## Visa indecision

Washington — A former president of Iran, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, has had to suspend an American tour to promote a book which alleges a pre-election agreement between Ronald Reagan's aides and mullahs because the State Department has not decided whether to grant him a visa.

## Martial law ends

Bangkok — Thailand's caretaker prime minister, Anand Panyarachun, has lifted martial law which has been in force since a military coup on February 23. Military rule will prevail in some border areas that were controlled by the army before the coup. (Reuters)

## Kohl apologises

Bonn — Helmut Kohl apologised for not having warned Germans before the December general elections that German unification was likely to mean higher taxes. The chancellor told *Die Zeit* newspaper that it would have been more intelligent, but he had been sure that higher taxes would not be needed. (AFP)

## Town evacuated

New Orleans — An explosion and fire at a fertiliser plant, International Minerals and Chemical Corp, that forced the evacuation of all 3,000 inhabitants of Sterling north Louisiana, killed four people, injured 123 and left seven workers missing, state police said. (Reuters)

## Black coffee and cookies for the mercy crew

Edward Gorman flies out of Diyarbakir with the US army on an uncomfortable rush job called Operation Provide Comfort

THE United States army is living up to its reputation. If you turn up on time you can go on a mission just about anywhere you want.

First, at 5.45am, you get on base, past the increasingly troublesome Turkish guards. Then you drive perhaps half a mile around the edge of the field where the British and American tents of Toon Town are spread out for a mile on the far side of the runway. On the apron, American transport aircraft bringing in everything from earplugs to infantry are unloading or preparing for take off back to Germany.

On the grass in neat grid patterns scores of Chinooks, Blackhawks and the occasional gunship are ready for another day's work in Operation Provide Comfort. At the

American operations tent black coffee is available while the pilots check the weather and everyone fights to keep the mud off their shoes.

Soon the rosters are called by a sergeant who shouts surnames and expects an instantaneous shout of "here" or "yes sir" in response. If you have remembered to keep them from the day before, earplugs are already in as you move out among the whirling shapes.

From inside the 12-seater Blackhawk helicopter the landscape takes on the deceptive

qualities of a beautifully constructed model. Even refugee camps, where tragedy and misery are all about, appear as neat, colourful communities brightening the deep ravines of the mountains on the frontier.

The pilots fly in and out of Iraqi airspace without a thought. But you know when you are in dangerous territory because the two "specialists" at the side swing out the mounted machineguns and keep and eye open for an attack which could instantaneously transform Operation Provide Comfort

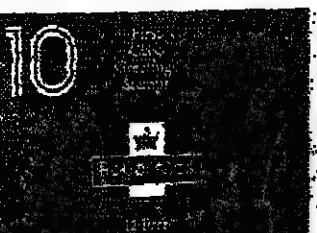
from humanitarian relief to war. There is no point in trying to make yourself a schedule because you never know where you will be dumped, left for the night, or just as quickly picked up again.

Just as in battle, missions are constantly under review and the pilots make no excuses for throwing you out if there is someone more important who needs to get on. Yesterday I flew for hours in and out of the Iraq, up through the mountains and to the limits of the safe area in the east as the helicopter, in the capable hands of


a pilot whose helmet identified him as Major Flick, collected and dropped people and supplies at bases and refugee camps.

Over Uzumlu refugee camp where we hovered briefly before landing, the hungry little children waved frantically, as the downdraft ripped their clothes and blew dust and litter past them down the hillside.

On our way home we opened a GI Gulf pac. "Best Wishes from the Folks Back Home," the sign on the box read and "Thank You For Your Sacrifices to Protect our American Way of Life." We munched on tortilla chips and pepperidge farm cookies as the refugee camp receded and we made our way back to base.



Put on a happy face. Ten famous smiles in one pack. £2.20 from shops and post offices everywhere, any time.





# The Englishman who felt Nazi Germany calling

There he goes: suede shoes, cords, ruffled hair and a scruffy old jumper, blending seamlessly with the parade of Harrods' slightly lefty, middle-aged intellectuals that brunches on Sunday mornings with the newspapers and dawns around the bookshops. He looks like the type who will vote for Glenda Jackson, his local Labour candidate, come the general election. His name is James Clark, an ordinary name. Not the name you would put to a wartime Nazi collaborator.

**Kate Muir meets James Clark who, as a youth, fell under Hitler's spell and for two of the war years made propaganda news broadcasts**

Mr Clark, aged 66, a respected London publisher and television scriptwriter, collaborated in broadcasting wartime propaganda against Britain. Perhaps older people would still recognise his voice, which for two years read the nightly news bulletin from Germany that preceded Lord Haw-Haw's (William Joyce's) broadcasts. The new war crimes bill will not affect him, because he has already been found guilty of aiding the enemy, and was bound over for two years in 1945 when he returned to Britain.

What his case shows is that being a Nazi collaborator, even a repentant one, is not always a simple thing, either for the guilty man or for those who have to react to him afterwards. Now, nearly half a century later, the passage of time and a total rejection of the past still do not make it comfortable to live with, because the wrong is still there, unchanged and unchangeable. His was not the most serious war crime. Some found it excusable, or at least understandable, even then. The original report in *The Times* on December 11, 1945, expressed some of the ambiguity over convicting a 22-year-old man who started broadcasting for the Nazis in Berlin at the age of 17: "Binding over Clark, the judge said it had to

be remembered it was the surroundings in which he found himself which accounted for his conduct. He was caught up with many others in that abominable, clever and insidious propaganda which was embodied in the tenets of the Nazi youth organisation. 'I do not believe you are at heart or have ever been a traitor,' said the judge, who expressed the hope that Clark's appearance in the dock would never be held against him and that he would embark on an honourable career." He did just that, unlike Lord Haw-Haw, who was hanged a month later in Wandsworth prison for treason.

The young Jim Clark was the most willing collaborator you could wish to find. It was he who wanted to go to school in Germany, he who had been convinced, after attending Hitler's electrifying rallies in 1937 and 1938, that the Reich was for him. His mother, Frances Eckersley, left her first husband, Edward Clark, when her only son was eight, so as a single parent she greatly influenced him. This would have been fine if she had just stuck to being a mother, rather than a politician.

When Mr Clark was eight, his mother was an enthusiastic member of the Independent Labour party, attending meetings and

encouraging him to learn Russian in preparation for an international socialist future. But it was not long before she was attracted instead to a National Socialist future, an equally anti-democratic movement, and Mr Clark was taken along to be part of that.

"My childhood was very politicised. We went to pro-Soviet gatherings in London, and I couldn't understand why my mother went off the Soviet Union and decided it was all very naive and unsatisfactory. It was some time before she slipped over right to the other side, to National Socialism. You see, having been very left, a dictatorship was not abhorrent to us," Mr Clark says.

A holiday with his mother at the age of 12 in Hamburg started his obsession with Germany, and at that stage he says all tourists saw the positive side — clean streets, clean living and no unemployment. His feelings when he first saw the Nazi state are best explained in his own words in a yet unpublished piece of prose, somewhere between novel and psychoanalysis, in which he talks from the opposing viewpoints of his adolescent and adult selves.

This is the voice of the boy, mesmerised at a rally. "My heart swims as forty thousand — or perhaps four hundred and forty thousand — mouths acclaim majestically in one incredible shout at the correctness of their choice: this is beautiful among nations! I am a witness of the Reich. Bugles and cymbals, trumpets and drums... Torchlight assembly! Stadium of fire! Quivering scarlet lava of the marching eagles overflows the rim... Twelve thousand pairs of boots crunch on the black gravel. Perfect halt, one height, one breadth, one stare, ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Führer."

What better reason to move to Germany? "You cannot choose who or what you fall in love with," he says. In 1939 he left Britain with his mother, who was in the process of breaking up with her second husband, Peter Eckersley, a former chief engineer at the BBC and a supporter of Sir Oswald Mosley. She went to start a new life, enthralled by the new Germany. Through contacts she too began reading propaganda-packed bulletins, for which she was eventually rewarded, despite recanting, with a year in Holloway prison.

Without Mrs Eckersley, Lord Haw-Haw might never have come to prominence. She knew him from fascist meetings in London, and when he fled to Germany just before war was declared, she put him in touch with a few of her friends at the radio station in Berlin.

Mrs Eckersley and her son became disillusioned with the propaganda operation just as Lord Haw-Haw was getting into his stride late in 1941, with six million listeners in Britain. "By then all my moral reserves were used up. I owned up to my mother that I couldn't carry on," Mr Clark says. By the last year of the war, when both Mr Clark and his mother had refused to do any more work, they were put into German internment camps.

There were two reasons for this change of mind. "I thought the invasion of the Soviet Union would be a crusade of liberation, but it became obvious there was not going to be a free Russia. Then there was Pearl Harbor, and somehow I couldn't accept Japan was on my side. The Britishness in me resented that. It was a cumulative thing, which I handled with less and less success. I managed to deal with the air raids on Britain in 1940, I could argue that this was the tough part,

because I believed it would eventually work out because Adolf Hitler had a policy that was good for Britain too. Events like that were there to test my solidarity — like a religious conviction, beating doubt was victory."

But was he blind at first to what was going on around his adopted fatherland? Did he not see the yellow stars, the "No Jews" signs on restaurants and shops? Even if he believed the Jews were disappearing to do agricultural work in Poland, did he not stop to wonder? Or like millions of Germans did he brush aside those nagging doubts, because to believe them would make life impossible to live?

Mr Clark saw only one person with a yellow star sewn on his jacket, an old man with a walking stick shuffling in the streets of Berlin, and he was surprised to note that there were any Jews still around. Without doubt his 17 and 18-year-old self completely condoned the oppression and imprisonment of the Jews as enemies of the state, but he claims to have been unaware of the extermination at the time.

"You have to understand I had been brought up with the theme of the wickedness of international finance when we were communists; the bosses oppressing the working classes. It was not difficult to change 'international financiers' to 'Jews', and imagine they were trying to enslave us."

The point is that he did not really want to understand, because understanding comes a little too close to justification. Mr Clark's writings are a clear explanation of the reasons why many young people were caught up in a Nazi wave of enthusiasm. For years he had put the whole thing out of his mind. "No one asked me what I did in the war. There were people appearing from nowhere all the

*'I managed to deal with the air raids on Britain in 1940. I could argue that this was the tough part'*

time in demob suits, and I was one of them. Even after the trial, no one but my relatives and close friends knew, and I, Clark, well, it's a very common name."

But J. Clark was found, eventually, through an advertisement in the personal columns of *The Daily Telegraph* last year. A BBC producer making *Germany Calling*, a programme on Lord Haw-Haw and war propaganda (Radio Four, next Thursday), came to talk to Mr Clark, and the war years exploded in his mind, and eventually poured out into a book. "It was like a door opening. Everything behind that door had been sealed for 50 years. It was as though my adult life began when I came back to England, and Germany was my adolescence."

You wonder how much of this adolescent remains in this man who now sits by the gas fire in his book-lined study, overlooking Hampstead, a marriage and a daughter later, the comforting sounds of his present partner, Hazel, moving in the next room. Was his youthful political enthusiasm much different from that of the 17-year-olds of the Revolutionary Communist and Socialist Workers' parties, who now sell newspapers outside the Royal Free hospital, not far from

his flat? The policies he supported — even if, as he claims, he knew little of the consequences — had a different level of moral repugnance.

Whatever that moral repugnance, particularly that of crimes darker than Mr Clark's, he does not believe that Nazi war criminals living in Britain today should be tried. "I think it is dishonourable for Britain to make retrospective legislation against foreigners, for even though some of these cases are clear-cut, they are bound to lead to cloudberry and less fair ones."

In his own case, Mr Clark could take the easy way out and blame his mother for indoctrinating him, but he does not. They lived together for ten years after the war, while Mr Clark worked in the rights department of Hutchinson, the publishers. She became a confirmed Catholic, and they had a constant struggle in and out of the doors of the Brompton Oratory as she tried to persuade him to convert. "The resentment I felt was the current one, not about Germany. My mother couldn't understand because one god had failed, I wasn't waiting to worship another one." The dispute lasted until she died in a home in 1971, aged 78.

So he carries the burden of their guilt alone. Like the German people, he is now going through something for which only they have a word — *vergangenheitsbewältigung*, coming to terms with your past. "One never changes, however old one gets. I am still the person I was when I was 16, I can still feel what it was like to be idealistic."

"The fact that I shouldn't have done it is too obvious to say. I can't excuse what I did, but I can see why I did it. I feel now it is safer to live in an unexciting world, so you are not tempted."

## A club for Europe

Where the Eurovision fans gather, and why

As a teenager, Joseph Curry was too timid to tell the friends he shared digs with about his secret, twisted obsession — watching the Eurovision Song Contest.

"I thought: I was the only one in the world who held this passion," Mr Curry says now. This Saturday, as 600 million tune into the 36th annual contest, he knows that most British viewers will be watching for very different reasons from him. "If British people don't really take it seriously," he admits. But some do.

Mr Curry, a 37-year-old postman from Glasgow, now knows he is not alone. There is a therapy group for people who share his problem. Its title is Eurovision Network, the Far Club of the Eurovision Song Contest.

The British club's 500 members communicate regularly to keep out the waves of cynicism and boredom of non-believers. "The British don't take to European music in the same way as, say, the Scandinavians," says Mr Curry, who is in Rome to soak in as much atmosphere as he can from the week of rehearsals before tomorrow's televised jamboree. The Italians were glad to give accreditation to him and three other representatives of their fanzine, *Eurovision Network News*. Without them the list of British newspapers represented would have been virtually "nil point".

Surprisingly, Mr Curry does not blame Terry Wogan, whose sardonic commentaries set the tone of the song contest each year, for this indifference. "Other members moan about him but I think he's right not to take it too seriously," he says. "Anyone who came to Rome and said every one of the 22 songs is brilliant is living in cloud cuckoo land. A lot of the songs are absolute duffers."

Travelling with Mr Curry are Claire Wild, a lawyer from Folkestone; David Elder, a researcher from Edinburgh; and Jonathan Tetsall, a civil servant from Swansea. They met through the club, which was formed after Mr Curry advertised in a music magazine for like-minded Euro fans.

Members pay £5 a year and the ten-member editorial board of the club magazine also pays £10 a month to subsidise the fanzine. The "Vizzies" also meet up at the annual convention of the club in resorts such as Harrogate and Blackpool. Here, enthusiasts are shed with gay abandon. The main event of the weekend is the Song For Harrogate, or wherever, when the members listen to, and judge, 22 songs that were unsuccessful in the national heats around Europe. What other hotel guests make of the seventh-placed song in Finland being out in the bathroom is anybody's guess.

"One year Katie Boyle came. She was amazed to discover we existed," Mr Curry says. "We'd love to have Terry Wogan and James Moir, the BBC head of light entertainment, but unfortunately they think we are a bunch of nut cases. They don't come out and say it but I know that's what they think."

In any case, Mr Curry adds philosophically, "Terry Wogan would probably want a fee." So the Vizzies content themselves with novelty nights, such as this year's Eurovision Oscars Evening. "We had great fun with that," Mr Curry says. "There were Oscars for the best set — that was Ireland in 1988 obviously — and best dress, best up-tempo song and best ballad." Did Britain get anything? Mr Curry thinks hard. "They did win something but I can't remember what offhand."

ALASDAIR BUCHAN  
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No excuses: James Clark feels now it is "safer to live in an unexciting world, so you are not tempted"



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£500 - £2,499	10.00	
£1 - £499	6.00	

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## Some help for the saddle-sore

TO THE UNINITIATED, horse riding looks expensive and very dangerous. It is.

A little any serious addiction, the sport has its share of casualties. But until the Mark Davies Injured Riders Fund was set up two-and-a-half years ago it did not have its own safety net to catch them if they fell. The support services of the Spinal Injuries Association are used by between ten and 20 riders each year, who have broken their necks or backs, but the fund exists to cover all forms of riding injury.

The fund not only helps those who are suffering financial hardship because of a horse-related accident, it helps them back into the saddle, too. Recently it commissioned a specially made side-saddle to enable a former groom who had been rendered quadriplegic to carry on riding. By responding quickly, as a small charity is particularly able to do, the fund can circumvent any NHS delays and short-cut the bureaucracy of insurance claims.

The fund is the official

A fatal competitive riding accident gave rise to the official charity at this year's Badminton horse trials

charity at Badminton Horse Trials, which started this week, and it is not surprising that the horse establishment has welcomed the idea. There are no figures for accidents on private property but every year about 3,000 riders are injured or killed in Britain on the roads alone.

Although the British Horse Society, which administers the fund, tries to persuade riders to take out insurance, many people ride without cover. The sense of "it won't happen to me" is not the only reason that insurance is overlooked. No policy can cover you for the infinite variety of accidents that can occur in the vicinity of 80wt of solid horse. Nobody could have predicted, in the case of a nursing sister now helped by the fund, that she would be rendered epileptic, unable to work or drive, by a horse swinging its

head to avoid a fly and catching her under the jaw. She was standing in the stable, crash helmet on, at the time. Special equestrian insurance can be bought, but anyone who has paid for winter sports insurance will know what hefty premiums a risky sport can command. And whereas most skiers need cover for only one or two weeks, riding is a year-round activity.

APPLICANTS to the fund are assessed and, in effect, means-tested. But those not deemed financially needy are not turned away: the fund also operates a counselling service, to help people of independence, and an Equestrian Samaritan service, aimed at reducing the sense of isolation experienced by those who become disabled. Dealing as it does

with a minority sport which has a controversial image, the charity is unlikely to become one of the nation's great causes. To date it has raised about £200,000 and spent about £70,000. The largest single award was a £10,000 payment for a specially adapted bungalow for a wheelchair-bound young mother in Northern Ireland. The Injured Riders Fund was set up by Jane and Michael Davies in September 1988 after the death of their 27-year-old son, Mark, at the Badminton horse trials.

Three day events such as Badminton and Badminton are held, perhaps because of their association with the Princess Royal, as the exclusive province of the privileged. The case of Louise Callow, a beneficiary of the fund, shows this to be a misconception. She suffered a series of injuries, culminating in a broken jaw at Windsor Horse Trials. Now aged 27, she has ridden for the British team in Ireland and works as a dental nurse and receptionist. "Considerable achievements for



Down: a fall like this, at Badminton last year, can be costly

someone whose twenties have been dogged by pain. An operation on her shoulder to put right a break which had not been spotted when it happened three years previously cost her £1,500, a sum which — with other medical bills and six months of physiotherapy — the fund has paid for.

Ms Callow describes the thrill of turning up at a three day event with her little trailer and one horse, parking next to a lorry belonging to people with several horses, and going out and beating them. It was, she says, "like being Cinderella at the ball".

REBECCA WILLIS

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سكنا من الامل



EXHIBITIONS: ARTURO MARTINI, VICTOR PASMORE

# An Italian vintage that travels well

John Russell Taylor reassesses a masterly sculptor and a maverick British octogenarian

Because of their celebrity in the Fifties, Manzù and Marini remain resonant names, even among those who care little about 20th-century Italian art. A more obscure fate has befallen the third big "M" of Italian sculpture, Arturo Martini. Though he has enjoyed a big reputation within Italy, it has failed to travel. A couple of pieces by Martini in "Italian Art in the 20th Century" at the Royal Academy aroused some interest — or would have done if the show had not been so crowded with possibly important names who were unfamiliar.

But the comprehensive retrospective at the Accademia Italiana, imported from Paris, is the first real chance non-Italians have had to measure his achievement. The result is a revelation. In Paris, at the Hôtel de Ville, the sculptures were shown in a gloomy chamber with virtually no natural light, yet the effect was striking. In London, on the other hand, the galleries of the Accademia are white painted, much mirrored, and flooded with light. The effect is quite different, and equally valid.

Though he tends to be bracketed with Manzù and Marini, Martini belonged to an older generation: what is presented here is actually the after-effect of his century celebrations, which were scattered over Italy in 1989. This has its advantages, since most of the Italian shows limited themselves to a single period in his work, while France and Britain are given a beginner's overview. The show contains work from all his phases except the first. Before the first world war, Martini worked in his

own Symbolist/Expressionist style, making mannered and dramatically distorted portrait heads in brilliantly coloured ceramic.

The present show takes up the story in the early Twenties, when Martini was heading the "recall to order", and adopting a more traditional, sometimes almost classical style. But he was never a pasticheur: his sculptures may occasionally faintly evoke Donatello or Italian peasant art, but the style is unmistakably his own.

He was a particular virtuoso in the use of diverse materials, and remained unfashionably fond of ceramic as a medium for serious and sometimes quite large-scale sculpture. He loved terracotta, and

coloured or burnished it with happy abandon. He was a brilliant carver of wood and stone, and a modeller of genius. Some of his little bronzes of the Thirties are among the most effortless-looking of 20th-century sculptures. Martini's works invariably benefit from being seen all round. Even when they are strongly frontal, the back always has an interest.

Large stone figures such as *The Dead at Bligny* or *Thirst* make powerful use of the crumbly, lava-like textures of their material to suggest attrition, physical and psychological.

Victor Pasmore, being British, is naturally better known here. But the appearance of a new retrospective at the Serpentine Gallery certainly jogs the memory. Pasmore is now 83; his eightieth birthday was not much celebrated, and acceptance of him as one of the living giants of British art has not made his work any more accessible. This is not wholly regrettable:



A revelation: Arturo Martini's *The Dead at Bligny* which, with its lava-like textures, suggests both physical and psychological attrition

much better that an artist be known largely by a succession of shows of new work than that he should be enshrined as a monument.

The most dramatic event in Pasmore's career was his gradual abandonment of representation in the early Fifties. Up to then, he had been appreciated particularly for his delicate, Whistlerian harmonies of colour in a famous series based on the "hanging gardens of Hammsmith". When he abandoned recognisable subjects, then

started to specialise in geometrical constructions of wood and plastic, his public was appalled.

In his recent works, such as *Two Faces of the Turning World* and *Metaphysical Garden*, he has returned not only to figurative but to the human figure, for the first time in 40 years. These strange scenes of fighting and loving suggest a real revitalisation of his talents. For this, the show is worth seeing.

Otherwise, its appeal is much more specialised than might be

expected. Most of the works on show seem to come from Pasmore's own collection. Picasso cannily kept a number of what he regarded as his best works back, for his own delectation.

As such, they are absorbing, because they offer insights that his more formally finished, exhibited works do not. Few will have realised, before looking round the earliest works, that Pasmore took so long and worked so hard to forge his own individual manner.

Proof is supplied by paintings that are clearly pastiche Degas or Sickert or even, Vuillard. Students of Pasmore will have a field-day. The rest may wonder where they are and why they came.

Arturo Martini (1889-1947) Accademia Italiana, 24 Rutland Gate, SW7 (071-225 3474) Tues-Sat 10am-5pm, Wed to 8, Sun 2-5.30pm, until June 23.  
Victor Pasmore Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, W2 (071-402 6075) daily 10am-6pm, until May 27.

**Martini was a brilliant carver and a modeller of genius**

## CRITIC'S CHOICE GALLERIES

**IN THE WARE:** Yet another artistic centenary this year: the birth of Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, the French sculptor who settled in England and was killed on the Western Front at the age of 28. This first commemorative show is a vivid testimony to his brilliant draughtsmanship.

Henri Gaudier-Brzeska. The Bloomsbury Workshop, 12 Galle Place, off Bury Place, WC1 (071-406 0632, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, until May 31.

**OUT OF THE ATTIC:** The astonishing collection of drawings by Caravaggio, Guercino, Ribera and others assembled by Thomas Mann Bridge in the 1830s has not been exhibited since left to Folkestone Library and Museum in 1924. Now they start on a national tour. The Kent Museum Collection, Christchurch, 8 King Street, SW1 (071-489 9050), Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2-4.30pm, until May 14.

**PAINTED FACES:** The Royal Society of Portrait Painters celebrates its centenary with a vivid selection of portraits by members (Shirley, Lavery, Clausen, Augustus John) and present.

**Contemporary Exhibition.** Mail Galleries, The Mail, SW1 (071-230 8844), Daily 10am-6pm, until May 31.

**ANIMAL LOVER:** James Lynch portrays farm animals with a loving tenderness and feeling for character which verges at times on the mystical. Both luminous and true.

James Lynch, Mail Gallery, 15a Clifford St, W1 (071-734 2802, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, until May 17.

**UMBRIA PORTRAYED:** Since he last showed in London, Lin Hsien-yung has developed towards a style which finds the abstract geometry at the roots of landscapes.

Lin Hsien-yung, Prospect Gallery, 26 St James's High St, W1 (061 840 7564, Tues-Sat 10am-6pm, until May 14.

## TELEVISION: PREVIEW

### Hoping that therapy is the best laughter

Chris Peachment analyses a BBC sitcom with a difference

Meet the Wolvises. Here is Mr Wolvis, a beseech salesman with a taste for extramarital affairs. Here is Mrs Wolvis, a blank ninny whose first response to everything is "I don't know, really". Here are their two teenage children: Wendy, a "Gothic" item with white face and wild, black hair; and Stuart, who has never quite recovered from his parents changing his bedroom curtains. Finally, here is the cuckoo in the nest: Spencer, Stuart's best friend, whose favourite reading is *Arocity* magazine. Mrs Wolvis seems to have a *Jezebel* for him. They are lined up on five chairs under the horribly benevolent eye of Dr Wilcockson, a shrink who thinks that family therapy will greatly benefit them and, more importantly, his television career. Too much of the resulting comedy of embarr



On line for family therapy: members of the Wolvis family meet Dr Wilcockson (right)

ment should not be revealed: suffice to say that in *The Wolvis Family* minimalism finally reaches the soap opera.

"It's minimalism is the one thing I like about it," says Roger Parsons, co-writer and director of the series. "The BBC has a great expertise in the Victoria Wood sort of humour, showing people's homes with the Tretchikoffs on the walls, and so on. It was a great relief not to have to trade in that kind of humour."

"It is still a sort of sitcom," says co-writer Tom Lubbock. "But it's been stripped down to its essence."

By revealing all the ghastly apparatus of therapy — cushion-bugging, mantra-chanting and so on — are the creators not worried that people in genuine need of help might be put off? "Yes, we have been asked that," says Lubbock. He adds in his best, "concerned" voice: "There is a potential for real danger here. I always reply: does *Fawlty Towers* put

people off going to hotels? Therapy, I suppose, is more mysterious than hotels. But we are not responsible for other people's stupidity. If there were people who had so few wits about them as to agree to therapy in front of TV cameras, then I think they would be exceptionally ill-advised."

Mike Leigh's comedies of awkwardness are the nearest parallel to this series, although it is not a close one. "With Mike Leigh," says Parsons,

"the funny costume will appear, and then the funny voice, and then the funny object for the actor to play with, and then the funny switch. He is brilliant at that gradual assembly of details. But, confined to one room, I didn't want to do that kind of over-characterisation."

"And we certainly wanted to avoid catchphrases," says Lubbock. "You know that in every week of *Dad's Army*, Corporal Jones is going to say 'don't panic'. But we have 'real time' interaction between the characters, catch-phrases would stabilise it too much."

Neither writer has undergone therapy. "For my next book," says Lubbock, who has no children, "I am planning a work on child care."

● *The Wolvis Family* will be broadcast on Saturdays at 9.35pm on BBC 2 from tomorrow.

Mackerras giving up WNO post in 1992

British conductor John Eliot Gardiner succeeds Gunther Wand as music director of the North German Radio Orchestra on August 1.

**Last chance...** LOUIS Wain, the real-life hero of Jane Cole's *Cat With Green Violin* at the Orange Tree, Richmond, just wanted to draw cats, millions of them. This subtle portrait of Wain's peculiar home life, with five eccentric sisters, has some priceless funny lines. Closes tomorrow (081-940 3633).

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King Lear, Elaine Falgout  
Concerts and Opera

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## DEALING WITH THE DEVIL

Iraq's Kurdish negotiators have no illusions about the nature of the regime with which they are attempting to deal. If President Saddam Hussein has indeed assented in principle to the package described by Jalal Talabani, he has committed himself to nothing less than surrendering some real power to the Iraqi people. No details have yet been worked out, but the offer goes far beyond the purely regional deal struck with the Kurds in 1970. Reports say that Saddam has agreed to abolish the Revolutionary Command Council, prime instrument of his dictatorship, and the monopoly of the Ba'ath party, and hold free parliamentary elections within six months.

St Paul's conversion was, by comparison, a modest adjustment. The Kurds are perfectly aware that Saddam's motive in opening negotiations is not to yield but to stay in power, not least by removing the pretext for international monitoring of his method of ruling. A generous deal on Kurdish autonomy would smooth the road to lifting sanctions and undercut the case for enclaves, whether guarded by foreign troops or UN police. Once the world's attention wanders, Saddam can tear up this agreement as he has others. Yet the Kurdish leaders insist that they are taking him seriously.

They have not taken leave of their senses. They too are playing a weak hand, racing to save their deserted cities from Arab colonisation. By linking nationwide free elections to the autonomy package, they aim to unite Saddam's opponents and prevent him from exploiting Arab-Kurd tensions, as he has before. The ink is barely dry on UN security council resolution 688 which "demands" an end to internal repression and calls on Iraq to open dialogue to ensure that "the human rights of all Iraqi citizens are respected". By striking a bargain now, the Kurds hope to use the UN to the Saddam to his word.

In this they can count on the French, who have already opened discussions on a UN guarantee for the agreement with the other four permanent members of the security

council. Turkey and Iran, ever wary of the ambitions of their own Kurdish minorities, are decidedly less keen on UN guarantees of autonomy. The UN secretary-general is tiptoeing around this and every other proposal that might ensure long-term security against Saddam's regime either for Kurds or other Iraqis. Douglas Hurd yesterday refused to rule a guarantee in or out.

Such caution may be due to the sluggish pace of discussions on John Major's modest proposal for UN police forces. Having given the idea so spectacular a launch, Britain is letting the UN talk to Baghdad. That is shrewd for now. Saddam has after all signed an agreement which allows UN relief agencies to operate throughout Iraq, not just in Iraqi Kurdistan. Resolution 688 requires Iraq to cooperate with all humanitarian organisations. Under whatever name, a countrywide UN police presence protecting all relief operations would be better than one confined to the region north of the 36th parallel. But that is only if the proposal is not so watered down as to make UN policing ineffective.

The other reason for hesitation is that most governments are only beginning to understand that resolution 688, by concerning itself explicitly with the way a sovereign state treats its people, made legal history. A security council guarantee of an agreement between Baghdad and the Kurds would be a logical extension of 688, providing more permanent security than refugee centres can ever promise.

Economic sanctions against Iraq give the security council some means to secure compliance, at least until after general elections which could be monitored by the UN police presence. All these diplomatic initiatives are directed to increasing the always small leverage of Iraq's people against their government. The virtue of a security council guarantee is that it would bring the initiatives together. Britain should join France in pressing the pace.

## FOUR-WHEEL DRAG

Dr Martin Bangemann, the EC commissioner in charge of the internal market, is known both for the sharpness of his intellect and the shortness of his attention span. Lack of attention is the charitable explanation of the latest lunacies to emanate from his directorate. The first would ban all flavours of crisps other than plain salt or salt 'n' vinegar, contradicting the first principle of the market, that the consumer is king. The second would abolish hallmarks on jewellery, contradicting the other cardinal principle, that the consumer's choice needs to be informed.

Such nonsenses are trivial compared with the issue that ought to be absorbing the commissioner's energies. The European market for cars is in a mess. A confidential study for the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is reported to show that car-makers are controlling the distribution of cars, to the consumer's detriment. For example, in 1990 a Ford Fiesta in Britain cost 54 per cent more than it did in The Netherlands. The EC is currently reviewing the distribution system, but the best way of busting the cosy cartel that makes such pricing possible would be through competition, and in particular from Japan.

At present, imports of Japanese cars are restricted by a "gentleman's agreement" to 11 per cent of the British market. Four other European countries, led by France and Italy, have similarly effective ways of keeping the Japanese out. The Commission this week debated proposals to replace these national regulations with an EC-wide system, come 1992 and the single European market.

That in itself will set red lights flashing. The Commission appears to be flirting with a dangerous extension of present restrictions. Its proposals would not only limit

direct imports from Japan, but also "take account of" Japanese cars produced in EC countries. For Nissan, producing cars with 80 per cent local content in Sunderland, for Honda in Swindon, for Toyota bound for Derby, and for the British workers they employ, this represents a more serious threat than direct import restraint.

The Commission is Janus-faced. To the diehard defenders of controls, it can present these proposals as splendidly protectionist. To free traders, who now include Britain, it can dismiss as insignificant their likely effect. No tariff is to be imposed on Japanese cars, it argues. The controls are said to be "transitional", lasting only until 1988. The quotas will be nominal, a fig-leaf which allows Japanese sales to expand at their natural rate, at any rate in a majority of EC countries.

Dr Bangemann can do better than that. Those countries in Europe which have permitted a freer trade in cars have also been those whose industries have modernised fastest. In these countries, consumers also enjoy the benefits of cheaper cars. Transition is an excuse for procrastination. "Voluntary" restraint merely helps the Japanese to charge more for what they sell, and enjoy oligopoly profits. To take account of the production of Toyotas in Sunderland because Toyota is Japanese is as senseless as to take account of the production of Fords in Dagenham because Ford is American.

The case for continued regulation after 1992 is threadbare. Dr Bangemann should not find his energies unduly stretched to draft the directive that is really required: one that says that on January 1, 1993, Europe will celebrate the single market by abolishing all restrictions on competition in the car market.

## BRIDLING CAPITALISM

In 1891, when Pope Leo XIII wrote his revolutionary encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, capitalism was an easy target. Many people could barely earn a living even by working every waking hour. Factory conditions were unhealthy and dangerous. The chasm in wealth between the owners of capital and the sellers of labour was, to many Christians, morally unacceptable. The encyclical advocated the right to a living wage, to decent working hours and conditions and to association with other workers. But Leo XIII also had the foresight to attack early socialism on the grounds that the remedy would prove worse than the sickness.

A hundred years later, Pope John Paul II hardly needs reminding of the inadequacies of Marxism. He has lived under it himself. Although not without scepticism, yesterday's centenary encyclical, *Centesimus Annus*, brings Catholic social teaching up to date with a broad welcome for capitalism.

The Pope might instead have been expected to advocate an elusive "third way" between capitalism and communism. Previous teachings have treated the greed for money and the thirst for power as concomitants of capitalism. Yet the encyclical accepts a form of bridled capitalism as the most efficient way to generate the wealth that can alleviate hardship, while saying that it must be tempered by a social conscience, from the state, companies and individuals. The profit motive is not deemed immoral, but "other human and moral factors must also be considered which are at least equally important for the life of a business". The right to private property should be protected, but not at the expense of unnecessary human suffering. States cannot be morally neutral; they must accept their duty towards

the poor, both at home and, through foreign aid, to the Third World.

By emphasising solidarity (the importance of trade unions and a sense of collective good) and subsidiarity (the devolution of powers and duties to the lowest possible level) John Paul II is perhaps doing no more than reiterating the tenets on which continental Christian democracy is based. Margaret Thatcher saw these principles as socialist; Helmut Kohl would disagree. But in his criticism of the spiritual dangers of consumerism the Pope is more contentious.

He claims that an affluent society excludes spiritual values: "It totally reduces man to the sphere of economics and the satisfaction of material needs." Yet Western governments do not ignore the moral sphere. Most of their social policies have a moral underpinning. And the right to private property is by no means absolute. The state confiscates its citizens' money through taxation and redistributes it to those more in need: the poor, the unemployed, the old, the sick.

Nor do consumer societies preclude the spiritual life. What they do is privatise it. Only in a theocracy can citizens be forced by their government to live "spiritually". The essence of a free democracy is that people can choose whether and how to do so. The Pope calls for "the necessary intervention by public authorities" to prevent this spiritual desertification. There are countries, such as Ireland, in which the state takes this literally, and it is presumably that sort of intervention that the Pope has in mind. That may be the choice of the Irish, but it is not the only route to spiritual regeneration, nor is it one likely to appeal to the British. By all means let the Church offer spiritual guidance; but not, heaven help us, the state.

## Urgent need to reform European agricultural policy

From Sir Simon Gourlay

Sir, Rosemary Righter's article, "Thoughtless drift into world war" (April 30), lays the blame for the looming failure of the current negotiating round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) fairly and squarely on the intransigence of European agricultural policy-makers. That is simplistic because there are many other contentious issues but the unwillingness of European ministers to reform the common agricultural policy (CAP) is undoubtedly a major factor, and I find that profoundly depressing.

Today's CAP makes little sense and is certainly not sustainable on any rational criteria. How much longer can anyone justify that at taxpayers' expense and in one year, a million tonnes of beef should be put into cold store and thereby immediately devalued by around 90 per cent? Or paying a farmer £234 to grow an acre of linseed when his market returns for the crop may only be £80? There are some good bits of the CAP but they are effectively obscured by the nonsense.

With £23 billion a year being spent on agricultural support one would think that at least the farmer should be happy. It probably strikes most people as rank ingratitude that he is not. One of the ironies of the CAP through the 1980s is that as public expenditure soared, farmers' profitability decreased in almost exactly the same proportion, and that in spite of an impressive productivity record.

Many farmers now recognise that reform is as essential for their own well-being as for that of the taxpayer and public. The ultimate irony is that most EC agricultural ministers are busily defending the indefensible, in the mistaken belief that in so doing they are furthering the best interests of their farmers and their own electoral prospects.

Unfortunately the latter may well be right, but for farmers, they are only compounding the agony. The

sooner the nettle of reform is well and truly grasped, the better.

Yours sincerely,  
SIMON GOURLAY (President,  
National Farmers' Union, 1986-91),  
Hill House Farm,  
Boreford, Knighton, Powys,  
April 30.

From Mr Rodney J. Sutton

Sir, World business, represented by the International Chamber of Commerce, has for years been warning governments taking part in the Uruguay round about the dangers of failure. We issued an open letter to heads of state and government in October 1990 suggesting that the unity achieved over the Gulf crisis was also needed to secure a successful outcome to the round.

The lack of political will to reach agreement on the open trade system is a reflection of public ignorance of the issues compounded by the fact that only a small minority have any idea what GATT is, let alone understanding the complexities of the negotiations.

Your article does a service in pointing out that the common agricultural policy costs the average family £830 a year in increased food bills. Some may argue about the exact figure, but it is salutary to compare this with the not dissimilar cost of the original poll tax. The latter brought people on the streets, but the former creates no waves at all.

The public, as consumers, have a common interest with international business and with developing countries in avoiding the trade wars which may face us all soon.

The serious media have tried to inform the public, but much more should have been done long ago by the media generally. What is now so worrying is that at this critical stage, lack of public interest is overwhelming.

Yours faithfully,  
RODNEY SUTTON (Director,  
International Chamber of Commerce,  
14-15 Belgrave Square, SW1,  
May 1.

From the High Commissioner for New Zealand

Sir, Rosemary Righter's article is timely and deserves widespread attention. There is growing recognition in Britain that the Uruguay round of trade negotiations is of great importance to New Zealand and other unsubsidised exporters of agricultural products.

New Zealand is the most efficient producer of pastoral products in the world, but its access to markets in the northern hemisphere has been increasingly restricted since Britain joined the European Community in 1972. It is no exaggeration to say now that New Zealand's very survival is at stake in the Uruguay round.

What is less widely recognised here is that Britain's interests are also deeply involved. After the suspension of the talks in Brussels last December, Mr Peter Lilley, secretary of state for trade and industry, said in the House of Commons:

"As a major exporter, the United Kingdom stands to benefit more than most from open world markets and to lose more than most from the failure of the round."

If the round succeeds and agricultural subsidies are reduced, the incomes of some farmers may decline. But if the round fails and there is a resurgence of protectionism in the United States, British exporters will be among the first to suffer and few people in this country will be immune from the consequences.

Mr Lilley was right when he told the Commons that "the world economy is slowing down and urgently needs the non-inflationary stimulus that only a successful round can provide". Rosemary Righter's article should help to make this point more widely understood.

Yours sincerely,  
BRYCE HARLAND,  
New Zealand High Commission,  
New Zealand House,  
Haymarket, SW1.

## Fun, fair play and the Festival

From Professor Dennis Berry

Sir, The Royal Institute of British Architects is presenting an exhibition to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the 1951 Festival of Britain on the South Bank. This rediscovery of Festival architecture by the profession has some irony about it, since the same profession condemned it originally with faint praise.

I recall the dismay I would feel at the response when subsequently admitting to colleagues of having joined Sir Hugh Casson's office in 1950, as though the experience was perhaps not quite reputable.

The Conservative government which followed the Festival was quick to eradicate all traces of the socialist enterprise, except for the Festival Hall, and the bulldozers were very soon on site. Although so accused, it was not, however, the Conservative government which smothered Festival architecture, but the profession itself.

Why it did this is now a matter for conjecture. According to the current issue of *Building Design*, Sir Hugh dates the beginnings of an anti-Festival sentiment to two years after its closure. He is reported as saying "people did not like our light 'tipical' architecture". I believe he is wrong, however, because the people loved it, including the memory of it, just as they loved his decorations for the Coronation which followed.

It was the established profession which proved unwilling (or unable) to pursue the theme, for "fun" architecture was hardly the most suitable style to appeal to the heavy commercial developer.

In a comment more about today's architecture than that of the Festival, Amanda Baillieu, also writing in *Building Design*, says the architecture of "Casson and his pals... seems more modern than much of what is being built today".

What was not appreciated at the time about the genesis of Festival architecture was that it was born out of a sense of relief and on the wave of great optimism about the future. It was after all a time which saw the arrival of Monro, the Goons and TV; rock and roll was only just over the horizon. Such effervescence had to be expressed architecturally with similar lightness and exuberance.

Of course there is little room today for such manifestations where the zeitgeist is better expressed by our current architecture of confusion - an architecture sadly rising out of Venturi's diabolical "complexities and contradictions".

What a pity the profession had to take itself so seriously and stopped having fun.

Yours faithfully,  
DENNIS BERRY,  
11 Fairacre, Acacia Grove,  
New Malden, Surrey,  
April 29.

## Social workers at bay

From the General Secretary of the British Association of Social Workers

Sir, The opinion by Janet Daley ("A caring code for an uncaring profession", April 26) distorts and confuses the debate on the powers and duties of social workers.

Contrary to the article, social work is not seeking to be a self-regulated profession, nor is professional training controlled by social workers. The central training authority is appointed by the secretary of state for health and, sadly, at least half the membership are non-social workers.

Social workers inevitably exercise authority, as do all professions, but the power of social workers in local authorities is constrained by over 50 acts of parliament. Key decisions about matters of personal liberty are, quite properly, taken by courts with rights of appeal.

Social work is more publicly accountable to the courts, employing agencies, audit commission, ombudsman and complaints procedures than any other profession. Given the nature of our work, this is something we welcome.

Where I agree with Janet Daley is on the need for firm "legal structure of accountability" in addition to the extensive frameworks already in place. A general social work council, with substantial public interest representation, would provide an authoritative national forum for these debates. This idea is rapidly gaining support, including a recent announcement of government money to develop the proposals.

Yours etc.,  
DAVID N. JONES,  
General Secretary,  
British Association of Social Workers,  
16 Kent Street, Birmingham 5,  
April 29.

## Snookered

From Mr Gerald Kostick

Sir, Could it not be said when Steve has obtained a lead greater than the number of points left on the table (letters, May 1, 2) that he is "on cue" to take the frame; or, perhaps, that he has the game "in pocket"?

The only phrase that should be avoided, I think, is to say that one's opponent has been "blackballed".

Yours faithfully,  
GERIE KOSTICK,  
14 Walpole Street, Chester.  
May 1.  
From Mr E. B. Clarke  
Sir, What's wrong with "vantage"?  
Yours sincerely,  
E. B. CLARKE,  
Menanhyll, Trerance,  
Newquay, Cornwall.

## Battery hens' plight

From Mrs Joyce D'Silva

Sir, Let us not get too philosophical about animal rights and welfare (leading article, "Nonsense on stilts", April 24). Welfare, as you correctly say, puts the onus on us, the humans, but in implementing welfare we recognise that an animal has rights to, for example, a certain quality of life or to have its inherent sentience legally recognised by us.

Why should MPs "hesitate" over banning battery cages? They recently voted overwhelmingly to end the keeping of pregnant sows in narrow stalls and tethers (Pig Husbandry Bill, second reading). The battery cage prevents the hen indulging in nearly all her natural behaviours: to perch, nest in comfort, dust-bathe, ground-scratch or even to stretch her wings.

What quality of life is there in standing day after day on a sloping wire-mesh floor, unable even to turn round without invading a cage-mate's living space (450 sq cm)? Broken bones are routinely endured by around one third of battery hens by the time they get to the "processing plant" at the end of their productive laying life.

A farmer's right to earn a decent living? Yes, but not at the expense of such misery. As for Jeremy Bentham, he put the case for animal welfare more succinctly than most when he said of animals: "The question is not, can they reason? Nor, can they talk? But can they suffer? Why should the law refuse its protection to any sensitive being?" (*Principles of Morals and Legislation*).

Yours sincerely,  
JOYCE D'SILVA (Director,  
Compassion in World Farming,  
20 Lavant Street,  
Petersfield, Hampshire.

## North of the Border

From Mr G. M. Beresford Hartwell

Sir, The *Concise Scots Dictionary* (Aberdeen University Press, 1957), which I use when practising with my Scots friends, describes "Scotch" as still the regular vernacular form (recent letters) but now acceptable in Scottish standard English only in certain compounds, for example, the Scotch muffler, a warning drink.

In that context I have no difficulty in seeing "Scotch salmon" as on all fours with the general class of inanimate or comestible objects to which the adjective "Scotch" appears properly to apply.

Yours faithfully,  
G. M. BERESFORD HARTWELL,  
Cromwell House,  
78 Manor Road,  
Wallingford, Surrey.

## Cardiff Bay barrage

From Mr Rhodri Morgan, MP for Cardiff West (Labour)

Sir, Your third leader ("Cardiff Bay barrier", April 18) criticising Labour MPs who blocked the Cardiff Bay Barrage Bill in the early hours of April 17 was wide of the mark.

You refer to "a lake of great beauty". The lake would be anything but that. Even the promoters accept that it would be highly eutrophic. It would change colour from pea-green to brown and back again, all according to which was the dominant species of algae at the time.

So far from us being against investment in the derelict south Cardiff dockland areas, we are all very anxious to see developments proceed, none of which is dependent on the barrage. Five projects worth

## Spectre of cholera

From Mrs Wendy Tyndale

Sir, Your leading article, "The spectre of cholera" (April 23), correctly points out that cholera is a disease of poverty. However, it is too simplistic to say Peru has cholera because it did not pay its foreign debt.

The crisis of poverty and disease in Latin America is not limited to Peru. During the past decade, all but three countries in the region suffered economic decline.

In Peru over 10 per cent of export income in the 1980s went to debt payments. Funds meant for health and education fell. The new government is paying even more but international aid remains slow in coming.

Development projects must reach poor people in the shanty towns. This was easy to see when I visited projects supported by Christian Aid in Peru this month. Sewage-treatment plants are all very well but Peruvians even have clean running water, much less sewer connections. The amount of money it costs to treat one cholera case would pay for a pit toilet.

In a report last year, the World Bank said debt relief is essential for

economic recovery in Latin America. Internally, the bank said, economic stability is important but equally important is growth that benefits the poor. Social services to the poor must be maintained or expanded.

The *Times* said the long-term cure for cholera lies in fiscal prudence and political courage. What the President of Peru must find the courage to do is to tax the 1 per cent of Peruvians who hold 45 per cent of the wealth.

The World Bank pointed out that a 2 per cent income tax on the wealthiest fifth of Latin Americans would provide sufficient funds to raise all Latin Americans above the poverty line.

What we must find the courage to do is to press our government to promote debt relief for poor countries and to put far more overseas development funds into programmes that directly benefit the poor.

Sincerely,  
WENDY TYNDALE  
(Head of Latin American and Caribbean Group,  
Christian Aid,  
PO Box 100, London SE1 7RT,  
April 23).

## Rights of Bushmen

From Ms Virginia Luling

Sir, I was disgusted by the image of a group of Bushman people put on display at an exhibition by the South African Tourist Board (photograph, April 27). One had hoped that the practice of treating human beings as exhibits had died out many decades ago.

But this particular display is dishonest as well as exploitative. It is a calculated reinforcement of the dream-world image, still held by many, of the Bushman as wild hunter, living in undisturbed innocence.

"The truth of the matter is" - the anthropologist Robert Gordon observes - "that of all the peoples in the bloody history of southern Africa, the Bushmen have been the most brutalised and victimised". Deprived of the land that once

supported them, almost none of them since the 1960s have lived by hunting and gathering alone - certainly none in the South African Republic. In Botswana and Namibia today they generally subsist as landless labourers, in the most abject poverty.

Survival International has campaigned for many years for the Bushman peoples' right to live on what little remains to them of their former territory - by small-scale farming as well as hunting if they need and choose to do so.

Whoever the group in the exhibition are, they are representative of nothing but fantasy.

Yours sincerely,  
V. LULING  
(Africa research officer,  
Survival International,  
310 Edgware Road, W2).

## Car alarms

From Councillor Robert Davis

Sir, I sympathise with the annoyance of the cast of *The Homecoming* at the Comedy Theatre (April 27) at the interruption of their performance by car alarms.

This council has introduced a number of initiatives to help cut out noise in Westminster. The building sites noise inspectorate are on duty seven days a week, and the noisy-party patrol is on call Friday and Saturday nights, but regulations

limiting the sounding of a car alarm are enforced by the police.

Local authorities can do no more than refer complaints on to the police, as they do not have instant access to car-owner identification records held at Swansea.

Yours sincerely,  
ROBERT DAVIS (Chairman,  
Environment Sub-Committee),  
Westminster City Council,  
PO Box 240,  
Westminster City Hall,  
64 Victoria Street, SW1.

## Cardiff Bay barrage

£400 million are waiting to go ahead, but have been frustrated for four years by the barrage-obsessed Cardiff Bay Development Corporation, set up by the former secretary of state for Wales, the then Nicholas Edwards.

There simply must be better things to spend our public money on in regional development for more effective and less speculative job creation.

Yours,  
RHODRI MORGAN,  
House of Commons.

From Mr Roderick MacLean  
Sir, I am unimpressed by the RSPB special pleading against the construction of the Cardiff Bay barrage (April 27). Mr Presti makes much of the "spectacle of 4,000 wading birds

feeding in the heart of the city". I assume he is referring to the malodorous mud flats at the mouth of the Taff. Hardly the heart of the city.

We all appreciate the seabirds wheeling and diving around the bay but surely they should not be allowed to deny Cardiff a chance of renewed physical greatness in the next century. I hope to live to explore a rebuilt dockland which will put Cardiff in the top rank of regenerated port cities both in the UK and Europe.

Yours sincerely,  
RODERICK MACLEAN,  
4/8 Belhaven Place,  
Morningside, Edinburgh 10.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number - (071 782 5046).















## BBC 1

- 8.00 Cee-fax  
8.30 BBC Breakfast News  
9.05 Gloria Liza, Gloria Hunniford's special guest is his Honour Judge James Pickles, who has recently announced his retirement. He talks about his life and controversial career. They are joined by former Crossroads stars Jane Rosling and Adam Chance. 9.50 Dish of the Day. Another recipe for those in need of inspiration in the kitchen.
- 10.00 News, regional news and weather 10.05 Playdays (r) 10.25 The Family Noss. Carlton (r) 10.35 Turnabout. Fast-paced word association quiz show with Rob Cuning (r)
- 11.00 News, regional news and weather 11.05 People Today. Adrian Mole and Mole Maciver reveal the quirky experiences of people around Britain.
- 12.00 News, regional news and weather 12.05 Royal Appointment. Ronald Allison presents interviews, profiles and a preview of what the royal family is up to this week 12.20 Soane Today. Live entertainment, music and chat from Pebble Mill. Due to appear today are Samantha Janus, who sings the UK's Eurovision Song Contest entry "A Message to Your Heart", Michael Bentine and Spike Milligan. 12.55 Regional News and weather
- 1.00 One O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Moira Stuart. (Cee-fax) Weather
- 6.30 Regional News Magazines. Northern Ireland: Neighbours 7.00 Wogan. The genial Irishman talks to the Princess Royal about the Save the Children Fund and to actress Kathy Bates about her Oscar-winning role in *Misery*
- 7.40 Joint Account. Feisty scripter role reversal comedy starring Hannah Gordon as bank executive Belinda Brathwaite and Peter Sallis as her long-suffering, stay-at-home husband (r). (Cee-fax)
- 8.10 You Rang, M'Lord? Upstairs Downstairs gets the 16-25-44 treatment with the familiar faces of Su Pollard, Jeffrey Holland and Paul Shane in this cross-class sitcom (r). (Cee-fax)
- 9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Martyn Lewis. (Cee-fax) Regional news and weather
- 9.30 The Sharp End. Engaging debet-collecting comedy-drama starring the talented Glynis Taylor as Gwyneth, head of a collection agency, Celia and Carmichael (James Cosmo) pursue Warboys (John Hudson), a Lotherio and debtor also on the run from a gang of heavies. Celia also creates some pressing domestic problems for herself when she befriends the agency's beleaguered YTS trainee, Krystal (Gaynor Faye). (Cee-fax)



Rebels: Mary Stuart Masterson and Andrew McCarthy (10.30pm)

- 10.20 Film: Catholic Boys (1984). Donald Sutherland stars in a bleak comedy about a 14-year-old boy (Andrew McCarthy) who enrolls in a strict Catholic boys' school in Brooklyn and swiftly learns how to survive in a highly charged, political regime. An unrepentant leader (Kevin Dillon) rules with an iron fist and the tacit approval of stern master, Brother Theodorus. With Mary Stuart Masterson. Directed by Michael Dinner. (Cee-fax)
- 12.00 Film: Day of the Animals (1977). Prudent and unintentionally funny eco-thriller starring Leslie Nielsen, Christopher George and Lynda Day George as mountain herders who fall victim to an ever-growing menace in a highly charged, political regime. An unrepentant leader (Kevin Dillon) rules with an iron fist and the tacit approval of stern master, Brother Theodorus. With Mary Stuart Masterson. Directed by Michael Dinner. (Cee-fax)
- 1.36am Weather

## BBC 2

- 6.45 Open University: Steels, Stars and Spectra. Ends at 7.10
- 8.00 News
- 8.15 Westminster. A look at yesterday's parliamentary business from the Lords and Commons
- 9.00 Daytime on Two: Search Out Science 9.05 Teaching Today - Language in the National Curriculum 9.35 Supernews - Seeing Space 10.05 Micro-Mindstretches Using the Computer: Databases 10.10 Save a Life - The Recovery Position 10.20 Information World - The Big Search 10.40 Mathsworks - Exploring Geometric Shapes 11.00 Watch - Conservation 11.15 A-Level Biology 11.35 Living Decisions - Space for Living 11.55 Links - Britain and the Developing World and Out of the Colony 12.20 Scene - Love Is... 12.50 English File - Out of Vietnam 1.20 Pie in the Sky 1.40 A Woman's Work
- 2.00 News and weather followed by Words and Pictures 2.15 Weekend Outlook: Open University preview (r)
- 2.25 Snooker: The Embassy World Professional Championship. Eamonn Holmes introduces the second day of semi-final action from the Crucible, Sheffield. Plus David Vine with the results of the Shot of the Championship competition. Includes News and weather at 3.00, 3.50 and 5.00
- 5.30 Top Gear. Another chance to see yesterday's programme introduced by William Woollard from Barcelona
- 6.00 Film: The Crimson Pirate (1952). Burt Lancaster stars as athletic buccaner Captain Vallo in this swashbuckling adventure set in the 18th-century Mediterranean. Vallo's unscrupulous plans to betray local island rebels to the Spanish authorities go astray when he falls in love with the rebel chief's daughter, Consuelo (Eve Bartok). Thrills and spottergy merge effortlessly, complemented by the chance to see Lancaster's greatest acrobatics. Directed by Robert Siodmak. Wales: 6.00 A Way with Numbers 6.25 When in France 6.50 Discovering Portuguese 7.15 Wales in Westminster
- 7.45 What the Papers Say. Russell Davies examines coverage of domestic and international issues in last week's papers
- 8.00 Public Eye: Children with Special Needs In Danger of Neglect? Jenny Giff's report investigates how the recent educational reforms may jeopardise long term efforts to integrate special needs children into mainstream classrooms
- 8.30 Gardeners' World. High above the streets of London's East End, on the roof of a Sixties tower block, Hester Millam has cultivated a thriving garden filled with vegetables, herbs and flowers. Gardeners' World takes a look at Hester's creative and discovers how she makes her garden grow. Pippa Greenwood reveals some of the secrets behind the sudden disappearance of apples from trees, while Geoff Hamilton gives seasonal tips from Barnsley and ideas on a range of plants in raised beds
- 9.00 Snooker: The Embassy World Professional Championship. David Vine with more coverage of today's semi-final
- 9.30 Your Life in Their Hands: Angel. This programme looks at the radical surgery techniques of Dr Angel Escudero. Patients in his clinic undergo major operations without the aid of anaesthetics and unbelievably show no signs of pain and distress. One remarked casually at the start of a valisectomy operation, "I was like going to the pub." Many of his 500 operations performed without anaesthetics have been witnessed by visiting surgeons and medical specialists, but so far no one has been able to provide a plausible biophysical or psychological explanation for his work. (Cee-fax)

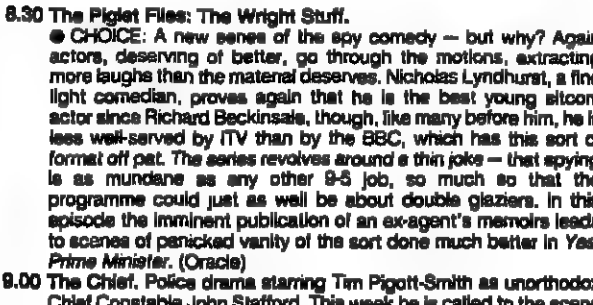


Three unusual real-life animal tales: David Peel (10.20pm)

- 10.20 10 x 10: Only the Names Have Been Changed to Protect the Animals. The 10 x 10 series continues with student director James Doyle's off-beat comedy, based on the real-life experiences of his uncle who worked with the Liverpool Social Services. The film tells the story of a dog named David Peel, a dead horse and a hyena and their connection with council housing. Student actor David Peel stars with Chris Darwin as his sinister Social Services boss
- 10.30 Newsnight presented by Francine Stock
- 11.15 Weather
- 11.20 Snooker: The Embassy World Professional Championship. Last visit of the day to the Crucible, Sheffield. Ends at 12.00am

## ITV

- 6.00 TV-am
- 9.25 Cross Wits. Tom O'Connor hosts the crossword game show 9.55 Thames News and weather
- 10.00 The Time... The Place... Topical discussion series
- 10.10 This Morning. Family magazine
- 10.20 Rainbow. Children's learning series (r)
- 12.30 News with Richard Eath Weather 1.10 Thames News
- 1.20 Home and Away 1.50 A Country Practice
- 2.20 Simply the Best - A Celebration of British Food. Kit Chapman samples British pub grub 2.50 Win, Lose or Draw with Denny Baker
- 3.15 ITN News headlines 3.20 Thames News headlines 3.25 The Young Doctors
- 3.55 Ask Oddie. Bill Oddie chairs a studio discussion on blood sports between an audience of young people, John Hicks from the League Against Cruel Sports and Arlen Ricard of the Field Sports Society 4.15 Scooby Doo 4.40 Finders Keepers. Game show
- 5.10 Home and Away (r)
- 5.40 News with Fiona Armstrong (Oracle) Weather
- 6.00 Six O'Clock Live presented by Nick Owen. Among his guests is Lynda Bellingham, who co-stars in the new comedy series *Second Thoughts* which begins tonight on ITV at 8.00. Followed by LWT Weather
- 6.55 The Day follows Angela as she leaves a refuge for battered women to begin a new life in her own home
- 7.00 Through the Keyhole with Willie Rushion, Claire Rayner and Eamonn Holmes. (Oracle)
- 7.30 Coronation Street. (Oracle)
- 8.00 Second Thoughts.
- CHOICE: Rep theatre lives and, if not exactly well, is getting by under the name of TV as well as about double glasses. In this episode the imminent publication of an ex-agent's memoirs leads to scenes of panicked vanity of the sort done much better in *Yes, Prime Minister*. (Oracle)
- 8.30 The Piglet Files: The Wright Stuff.
- CHOICE: A new series of the sky comedy - but why? Again actors, desiring of better, go through the motions, extracting more laughs than the material deserves. Nicholas Lyndhurst, a fine light comedian, proves again that he is the best young sitcom actor since Richard Briers. Though, like many before him, he is less well-served by ITV than by the BBC, which has this sort of format off pat. The series revolves around a thin joke - that spying is as mundane as any other 9-5 job, so much so that the programme could just as well be about double glasses. In this episode the imminent publication of an ex-agent's memoirs leads to scenes of panicked vanity of the sort done much better in *Yes, Prime Minister*. (Oracle)
- 9.00 The Chief. Police drama starring Tim Pigott-Smith as unorthodox Chief Constable John Starford. This week he is called to the scene when a police officer is killed by two hoodlums hurling a brick from a motorway bridge (Oracle)
- 10.00 News at Ten with Trevor McDonald and Julia Somerville. (Oracle) Weather. Followed by The Day
- 10.35 The London Programme. Following yesterday's local elections, Trevor Phillips talks to the winners and losers
- 11.35 Hooperman. Police comedy starring John Rutter
- 12.05am The Young Riders. Adventures of six Pony Express riders in 1880
- 1.05 The James Whale Radio Show
- 2.05 Raw Power. Compilation of rock videos
- 3.05 Cinema Attractions presented by Charlie Tuna
- 3.35 American Gladiators. Trials of strength for both sexes
- 4.30 Bid World. Where to go and what to wear in the world of eking
- 5.00 Superboy. The continuing adventures of young Clark Kent
- 5.30 ITN Morning News with Phil Roman. Ends at 6.00

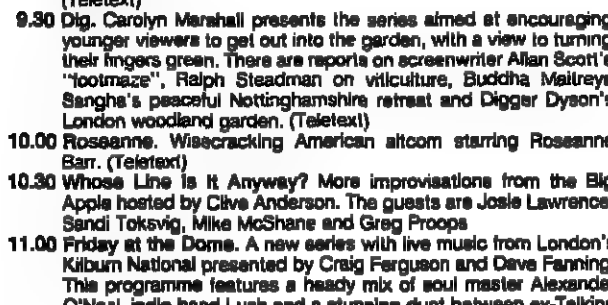


Twice-divorced: Lynda Bellingham, James Bolam (8.00pm)

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## CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 The Channel Four Daily
- 9.25 Schools.
- 12.00 The Parliament Programme presented by Sue Cameron
- 12.30 Business Daily introduced by Susannah Simons
- 1.00 Sesame Street. Early learning programme for pre-school children
- 2.00 A Full Life: Sir Michael Tippett. The celebrated composer in conversation with Jill Cochrane reflecting on his unhappy childhood, his pacifism, his humanitarianism and, of course, his music
- 2.30 Channel 4 Racing from Newmarket. Live coverage of the 2.35, 3.05, 3.40 and 4.10 races
- 4.30 Fifteen-to-One. Fast-paced elimination quiz
- 5.00 I Love Lucy (b/w). Classic American sitcom from the Fifties starring Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz
- 5.30 Sumo. Fourteenth day of the Autumn Basho with Asahruji (Sea Slug) facing the equally enormous Konshiki (Dunk Trump)
- 6.00 Kate & Allie. American sitcom about two divorced women sharing a Greenwich Village apartment (r)
- 6.30 Tonight with Jonathan Ross. The guests are television presenter Larry Lewis, singer Sandie Shaw (postponed from Monday night) and Pam Ferris, who plays Ma in the hit series *Darling Buds of May*
- 7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow and Zeinab Badawi. (Teletext)
- 7.50 First Reaction. Peter Fiddick discusses this week's Sony Radio awards
- 8.00 Brookside. Merseyside soap (Teletext)



A good line in extreme uncion: Clive Jackson (8.30pm)

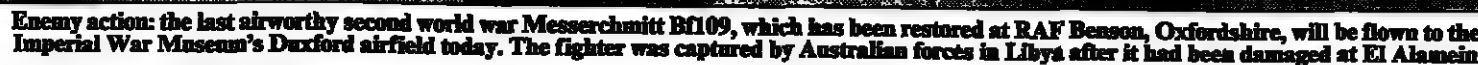
- 8.30 Short Stories: Animal Rites.
- CHOICE: On the A505 outside Royston is a strange sign to something called the Cambridge Pet Crematorium, the largest in Europe, a place that seems entirely appropriate to the flat, bleak landscape. The crematorium itself is a bizarre enterprise with more of an air of a makeshift garden allotment than a cemetery where those who wish can have their departed pets individually commemorated ("In Loving Memory of Gerald the Goat"). This personal touch is a sideline to the mass disposal of infected livestock and otherwise uncared-for animals and is presided over by a chatty Londoner with a good line in extreme uncion. We are in weird and grisly territory here, no question. An ex-dinner lady talks about how surprised she is to like the job, especially the bit where she grinds the bones into ashes. Kevin Mann's film is all the better for being deadpan, and not directed with a nudge and a wink. (Teletext)
- 9.00 Cheers. Award-winning American sitcom set in a Boston bar. (Teletext)
- 9.30 Dig. Carolyn Marshall presents the series aimed at encouraging younger viewers to get out into the garden, with a view to turning their fingers green. There are reports on screenwriter Allan Scott's "toothache", Ralph Richardson on viticulture, Buddha, Melayay, Sangha's peaceful Nottinghamshire retreat and Digger Dyson's London woodland garden. (Teletext)
- 10.00 Roseanne. Wierdack American sitcom starring Roseanne Barr. (Teletext)
- 10.30 Whose Line Is It Anyway? More improvisations from the Big Apple hosted by Clive Anderson. The guests are Josie Lawrence, Sandi Toksvig, Mike McShane and Greg Progg.
- 11.00 Friday at the Dome. A new series with live music from London's Kibum National presented by Craig Ferguson and Dave Fanning. This programme features a heavy mix of soul master Alexander O'Neal, indie band Lush and a stunning duet between ex-Talking Heads supreme David Byrne and British guitarist Richard Thompson. There is also an interview with MC Hammer
- 12.15am Six of the Best with Jonathan Ross. A repeat of the programme featuring Mel Gibson
- 12.45 Film: The Return of the Vampire (1943, b/w). A low budget horror film from Columbia Pictures with a gloriously preposterous plot (a vampire-type is resurrected during the Nazi bombing of London and carries on his ghoulish business with the help of a werewolf assistant) and an excellent special effects ending. Bela Lugosi returns to the role he made famous back in 1939, but copyright problems prevented the use of the "Dracula" title and he is here named Armand Tesla. Matt Willis is great as Lugosi's lupine assistant and Dutch-born actress Nina Foch covers convincingly as a girl in danger of becoming one of the "undead". Directed by Lew Landers
- 2.00 Sumo. See 5.30. Ends at 2.30

## TV VARIATIONS

- ANGLIA  
As London except: 1.00pm Anglia News & Local Edition 1.10pm-1.20pm Home and Away 1.20-1.30pm The Young Riders 1.30-1.40pm The Young Riders 1.40-1.50pm The Young Riders 1.50-2.00pm The Young Riders 2.00-2.10pm The Young Riders 2.10-2.20pm The Young Riders 2.20-2.30pm The Young Riders 2.30-2.40pm The Young Riders 2.40-2.50pm The Young Riders 2.50-3.00pm The Young Riders 3.00-3.10pm The Young Riders 3.10-3.20pm The Young Riders 3.20-3.30pm The Young Riders 3.30-3.40pm The Young Riders 3.40-3.50pm The Young Riders 3.50-4.00pm The Young Riders 4.00-4.10pm The Young Riders 4.10-4.20pm The Young Riders 4.20-4.30pm The Young Riders 4.30-4.40pm The Young Riders 4.40-4.50pm The Young Riders 4.50-5.00pm The Young Riders 5.00-5.10pm The Young Riders 5.10-5.20pm The Young Riders 5.20-5.30pm The Young Riders 5.30-5.40pm The Young Riders 5.40-5.50pm The Young Riders 5.50-6.00pm The Young Riders 6.00-6.10pm The Young Riders 6.10-6.20pm The Young Riders 6.20-6.30pm The Young Riders 6.30-6.40pm The 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By **PETER DAVENPORT**



**By BILL FROST**

## Continued from page 1

"The war went terrific. The team that worked together was harmonious," he concluded, provoking the comment from reporters that this was "the grandmother of all snip."

**Plus:** For the stay-at-homes, the perennially popular Times Jumbo crossword, with five prizes to be won

**Concise crossword, page 21**

**By Philip Howard**

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**Health Insurance**

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Friday, May 3, 1991. Registered as a Newspaper at the Post Office.











## Wellcome's puzzling gyrations

### COMMENT

For the stock market, Wellcome is a puzzle. Here is a solid growth company, controlled by a charitable foundation and operating in a sector so well researched in the financial community that it should produce few short-term surprises. Yet Wellcome shares are amongst the most volatile about. In November, when Sir Alistair Frame, the chairman, announced an 11 per cent rise in annual profits, its shares dipped by 15 per cent in a day. When Sir Alistair revealed a 10 per cent rise in interim profits Wellcome stock jumped by 12 per cent.

Part of this volatility is due to the Wellcome Foundation holding, which receives a doubled interim dividend for its support. This makes the available stock relatively scarce for a company of this size, rather in the manner of Japanese groups. Wellcome also has a high international profile due to Retrovir, the anti-Aids drug, whose ups and downs are greeted with an almost hysterical reaction in some parts.

The sharp rise yesterday owed much to the unanticipated £8

million per half year pension saving obtained after a fund revaluation. Profit upgrades chiefly reflect this and changing views of the likely dollar rate, a big element in short-term profit variations. Ian White of Kleinwort Benson, for instance, has raised his forecast for 1990-91 by just £20 million to £370 million.

The rise in Wellcome's share price, however, values the group at 22 times likely earnings and the pension saving at nearly £240 million, where a similar saving at an engineering company might be valued at only £100 million.

Underneath all this, Wellcome has worked hard to raise profit margins against currency movements and disappointing sales of Retrovir. Profits now depend even more on Zovirax, which has become one of those exceptional drugs that seem to find new uses as soon as growth seems to have flattened in one application. But this cannot go on forever.

By 1993, when the first,

German patent runs out, Martin Hall of UBS Phillips & Drew reckons Wellcome will depend more on Zovirax than Glaxo does on Zantac. Profits will not tumble since, for instance, the American patent lasts until 1997 and Wellcome has been spending much of its £200 million plus of R&D on extensions for the drug. But replacements are needed.

Retrovir, which whose sales are about 40 per cent of those of Zovirax, does not seem destined to become a full replacement although the market is certainly there for it to become an even bigger seller. Wellcome is certainly putting much more effort into its marketing, however, and the drug should perform better in the next few years even if it never regains its wonder-drug status. As a group, Wellcome should raise profits by more than 20 per cent a

year in the next few years, though the pace will vary with currency movements. The shares, which have fallen relative to the rising market, are no more expensive than the market as a whole, but investors should only buy on dull days.

### TSB bonus

Even bankers receive offers they cannot refuse. Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of TSB, has just taken advantage of one from Allied Irish Banks. It is a red letter day when any businessman is offered a 60 per cent premium over net assets for one of his companies, especially in the hard pressed banking sector. Hardly surprising therefore that TSB agreed to end its long assoc-

iation with Northern Ireland and part with its operations in the province for the princely sum of £111 million.

AIB has paid a hefty price, even for a tightly-knit operation which made a healthy pre-tax return on capital employed of 26 per cent last year. Perhaps to sweeten the pill for its own shareholders, AIB was talking yesterday about the creation of a third leading banking force in Northern Ireland. But £40 million is a fancy sum to pay for the benefits of synergy which will take more than a year or two to emerge in the bottom line of the Dublin group's profit and loss account.

Yet without such deal it is hard to see how AIB could easily expand its business in Northern Ireland. Its own 45-strong branch network and the 36 outlets of TSB Bank Northern Ireland lacked critical mass and they fit like a glove. There are just a few areas where the branches en-

croach on each other's territory. And AIB's operations are concentrated on commercial banking while TSB's business is slanted almost exclusively towards its traditional personal customer base.

Assuming there is no significant customer fall-out by Ulstermen leery about banking with Dublin, the combined entity will certainly be able to give its larger rivals in the province a tougher run for their money than both can at present.

However, TSB scarcely needs the money. It is already strongly capitalised and wants good lending opportunities rather more urgently than extra resources.

Sir Nicholas is taking a sword to his problem children and gave a warning of higher than expected provisions against Hill Samuel's corporate loan book this year. He needs any fair breezes available before September when the restriction of shareholdings above 5 per cent, imposed at the time of the TSB flotation, finally expires.

Potential bidders are probably already at work with their calculators.

## US motor trade in gear for worst year on record

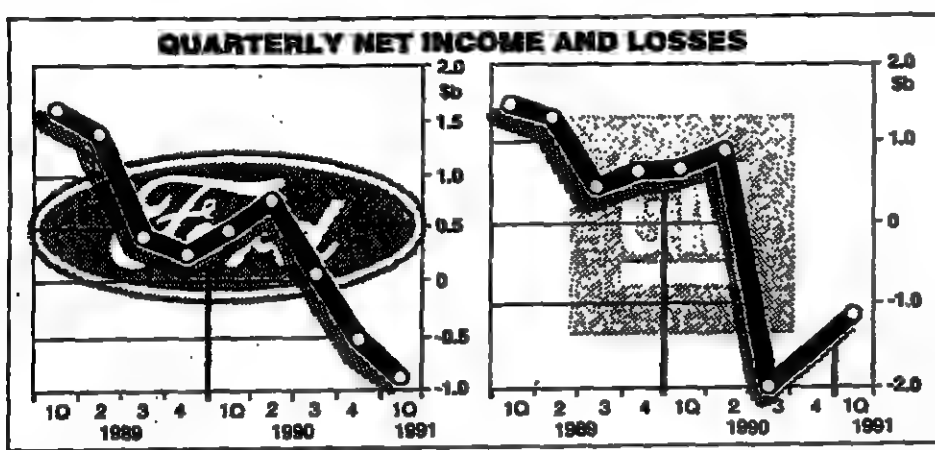
AMERICAN car salesmen are finding the work has never been tougher. American consumers, notorious for their tenacity in shopping until they drop, have, for more than seven months, only been looking in the window.

The combination of the Gulf war, financial famine and a make-do-and-mend approach by consumers — as the recession began to bite into jobs — has meant the American car industry is heading for its worst year on record.

General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler are expected to lose a combined \$3.5 billion before interest payments and taxes this year. The figures could be much worse unless new-car buying in America and Britain picks up in the autumn.

The industry's \$2.6 billion losses, in the first three months of this year, summed Wall Street.

Analysts were prompted to increase their estimates of how much the car groups will be in the red by the year-end. The figure is likely to be a record. Even in the trough of the Eighties' recession, net



three months to the end of June to be the lowest for 33 years.

In the first quarter, Ford's production dropped 25 per cent and General Motors was down 13.9 per cent, while Chrysler says some factories were working at less than 30 per cent capacity. In Europe, performance was patchy.

General Motors says it had record earnings from its operations there, while Ford lost \$208 million overseas and was hit particularly hard in Britain, where the car market, according to Ford executives, is worse than America.

Jaguar, which Ford bought two years ago, is expected to report a pre-tax loss of \$117 million for last year.

While both markets were hit by the reluctant consumer, analysts say three other factors pushed the Americans into the red: Japanese competition, which prompted \$1,000 a car incentive payments to be offered by the three American companies in an attempt to keep customers; a fixed-price wage contract that is keeping labour costs high; and fleet sales, where the car companies sell new cars to the rental fleets then buy them back after three months, usually at a loss.

These cars, which still carry a nine-month factory warranty, are put on the forefront and compete with new cars for customers.

Wendy Beale Needham, a managing director and car analyst with Smith Barney, the New York broker, said: "The principal reason for the

state of the industry is that people are just not buying cars. But, the biggest single factor that no-one foresaw was the incentive, which is now running at over \$1,000 a car. All these companies would be making money if their profit margins were \$1,000 higher. Losses on the fleet sales are exacerbating the problems."

The losses are beginning to strain balance sheets. Borrowings at General Motors, which has lost \$4 billion in the nine

months to March, have jumped 24 per cent to \$8 billion, while Ford's debt to equity ratio doubled in the first quarter to 38 per cent.

Chrysler is viewed as the financial weakling. Philip Fricke, analyst at Prudential Securities, said: "I don't like the word desperate, but they do have a chronic cashflow problem. They will have to bridge that gap with external financing and, possibly, sales of assets."

Chrysler will not comment on industry speculation that it is about to gain a \$300 million cash injection from Mitsubishi, the Japanese car group,

in which it holds an 11 per cent stake and with which it runs a joint venture in Illinois. Mitsubishi is expected to buy all or part of Chrysler's joint venture stake next month.

Chrysler's net earnings peaked in 1985 at \$1.63 billion but have slid ever since, leading to a halving of the dividend to 15 cents two months ago. Less than three years ago, General Motors earned a net profit of \$4.6 billion and Ford \$5.3 billion.

Now both have cut their dividend from an annual \$3 to \$1.60 a share and embarked on severe cost-cutting programmes, which, for General Motors, will mean the loss of 15,000 jobs. Ford is cutting one in three jobs in Europe and is aiming to reduce overheads by \$3 billion this year.

These actions are expected to help the car companies back to profitability, possibly by the autumn, and some analysts believe that at least General Motors and Ford could be in the black by Christmas, but not by enough to make up nine months of losses.

Mr Fricke said: "I think the figures we have just seen are the absolute low in the auto cycle. Helped by a slow recovery, the car companies could be making profits in the fourth quarter."

Restoration of dividends is another matter. Analysts say they cannot see any increase in General Motors' payout for two years, Ford's until 1994 and Chrysler's before 1997.

PHILIP ROBINSON  
New York

### TEMPUS

## Dividend promise at T&N appears difficult to justify

T&N shareholders contemplating taking up their rights can be forgiven for wondering whether a hefty chunk of the cash will be required to fund their own dividend payments come the end of the year.

Such was the paucity of earnings cover for the 1990 payment — 1.4 times — and so bleak the trading outlook that the board's wisdom in lifting the payment in March, let alone their promise to hold it next time round, must be open to question.

A third of the year has gone, and with the world's motor industry stuck in reverse, T&N is unable to offer shareholders one word of comfort on current trading. The latest round of job losses provides an even more vivid illustration of the extent to which the board has underestimated the severity of the recession, although, to be fair, T&N is scarcely alone here.

Aware of the desperate trading difficulties, but reasonably comfortable with borrowings of just under \$300 million, the market was more prepared for action in the shape of some commitment to reduce the capital spending programme, than a rights issue.

A \$119 million cash injection will bring balance sheet gearing down from a shade over 50 per cent to below 30 per cent, and pumps up the profit potential by \$5 billion or so. Just as well, since even if

evidence of recovery in the automotive market were to emerge today, it would be probably too late to have much impact on this year's performance.

Kleinwort Benson, having downgraded earlier in the week, is now looking for between £60 and £65 million before tax for 1991, and up to £90 million next year, assuming that economic recovery is under way by then.

Unless it makes the top of the end of the range this year, however, T&N, which is still having to find some £11 million a year for its asbestos payments, will not cover the 10.85p dividend.

It is hard to see the shares, down 11p to 163p, doing anything but underperforming in the short term, selling, as they do, at 16 times the prospective 1991 earnings. Yield considerations — at 140p the new shares return a

handsome 10.3 per cent — are likely, however, to ensure the success of the rights issue.

### Kwik Save

KWIK Save appears to have seen off its rival Aldi. The City had been worried that the German discount stores group, which has an aggressive reputation, might hurt Kwik Save by starting a price war.

But with only 19 stores, 60 behind plan, Aldi looks less of a threat. Kwik Save stole a march on Aldi by acquiring Victor Value in 1989 and more recently 42 Gateway stores. Both packages of stores would have been ideal expansion vehicles for Aldi.

The City was pleased with Kwik Save's 21.6 per cent rise in profits in the 28 weeks to March 9. Pre-tax profits rose from £39.5 million to £48.1 million. It was affected by the integration of Victor Value last year and, excluding non-

recurring costs, the true increase is about 16 per cent.

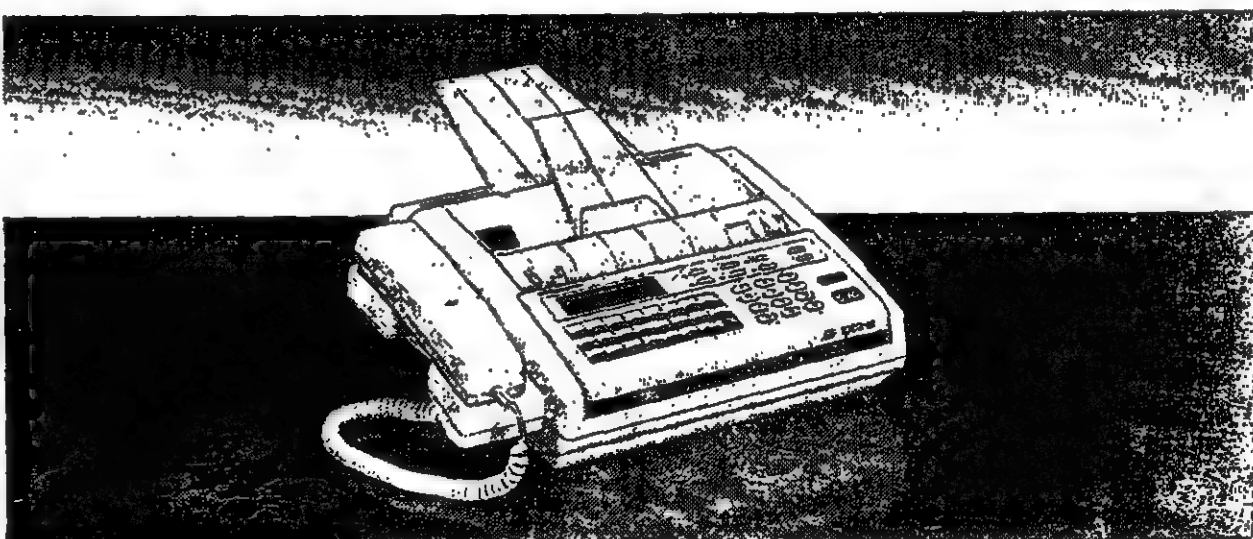
Sales rose by 16.2 per cent to £913 million and same-store sales by 6.7 per cent. Fourteen new Kwik Save stores were added, bringing the total to 672. A further 25 are due to open before the end of the year. The group also operates 47 Lateshopper convenience stores.

Earnings per share rose 23.2 per cent to 20.7p and the interim dividend is up 16.2 per cent at 4.3p. Operating margins rose 0.3 percentage points to 5.3 per cent.

Kwik Save has just bought the Liguorsave trade names from Argyll for £1.5 million. Together with the group's 375 Best of Cellars, the 240 Liguorsave units will give Kwik Save 615 wines, spirits and tobacco outlets.

The group will consider further acquisitions, and Budegas, the ailing Southeast supermarket group, is an obvious target. Gearing, which has been non-existent, will still only be in single figures following the Gateway acquisition.

Current sales are in line with the first half. The shares, up 5p at 592p, are on a prospective p/e of 13.2, assuming full-year profits of £103.5 million, as forecast by County NatWest. They are one of few stocks in the food retailing sector that are not overvalued.



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## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Shivering solstice

SOME of Britain's top directors have been nervously pencilling June 21 into their diaries. For the day will mark the launch of the fifth annual triathlon from London to Paris in aid of the Marrow Environment Fund, which is £500,000 the richer as a result of past races. Among those jumping into Dover Harbour as part of the event is Christopher Miller, chief executive of Wassall, the bottle tops to luggage group. And joining him in the oily waters is Ross Chiese, assistant financial director at Hanson — and a colleague from Miller's days as an associate director of the company. "I was to some degree press-ganged by younger colleagues," says Miller, aged 39, who left Hanson three years ago. "Our sins are to raise money for Marrow Environment Fund — and to beat the Hanson team." About 120 people have signed up for the three-day event which includes a 10 km run, a "dip"

in Dover Harbour, and an 80 km bicycle race between Boulogne and Paris.

ROADSIGN spotted by a wary motorist on the outskirts of a small town in Manitoba, Canada: "Welcome, speeders! We're policed to meet you!"

### SQ smiles on

SIMON Brookes, youngest son of Trafalgar House chairman Sir Nigel Brookes, has been putting the finishing



"You might find a job at the job centre."

touches to SQ Mile, a new glossy magazine aimed at City boardrooms. But the launch has not been without its traumas. Last week, his prized silver jubilee edition VS Astor Martin was stolen from outside Butlers Wharf. "It was stolen on Tuesday night," laments Brookes, aged 24, "and found half-burned in Ashted, Surrey, on Thursday morning." Despite this and other problems — such as a photographer accidentally pouring his beer into a typesetting machine — the magazine is due out on time.

### Anton doubles up

REGULAR diners at the Savoy's River Restaurant may experience a sense of déjà vu should they find themselves on a British Airways flight from Boston to London next month. For the airline has persuaded Anton Edelmann, Maître Chef Des Cuisines at the Savoy, to create breakfast for its first class passengers — first on all BA flights out of North America. The number of breakfasts likely to be

served — 2,538 a week — is almost exactly the same as in a typical week at the Savoy. Quite a coincidence.

### Marathon man

DAVID Watson, a senior manager in the global custody division of Lloyds Bank, has won some admiring glances from colleagues. For he has flown to New York to tackle the Long Island Marathon, his tenth such race. "I've come to running late in life," says Watson, aged 45, who works in Haywards Heath and runs through the town in all weather. "I was sitting in front of the TV one day watching the London Marathon, drinking a can of beer, and thought 'I could do that'."

### Chess kings

LONDON has triumphed again — this time, at chess. A London stock exchange team led by Luke Beamin of Allied Provincial Securities, beat their old rivals from Amsterdam in the 60th anniversary of their first clash.

JON ASWORTH



## STOCK MARKET

## Food sector rises on Sunday trading hopes

THE High Court ruling on Sunday trading means the food retailers are back in fashion, with shares of the leading supermarket chains all chased sharply higher.

Early attention was focused on Tesco after it bought some of its own shares on behalf of its pension fund trustees. UBS Phillips & Drew, the broker, paid 297p for 7.3 million shares. A similar operation occurred last year and dealers say it may be a positive long-term indicator of the group's prospects.

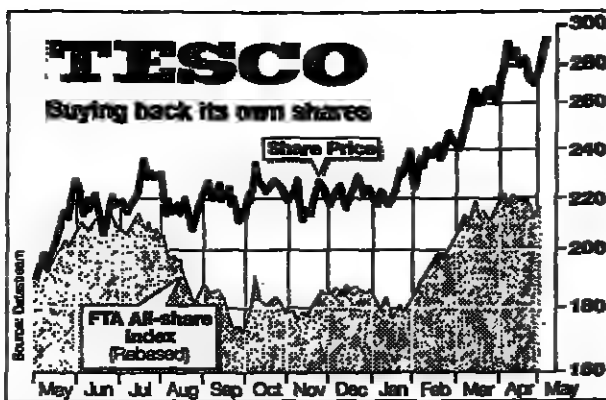
Earlier this year, Tesco turned up the pressure on its rivals with a £572 million rights issue, to finance its expansion programme.

Rival J Sainsbury, up 7p at 390p, has embarked on a similar programme financed by a bond issue. Another to attract attention was Argill, 11p better at 316p, after a recommendation earlier this week from the influential food team at Henderson Crosthwaite, and highlighted in this column yesterday.

Henderson is recommending the shares to its institutional clients, pointing out that they are cheaper compared to the ratings of Tesco and Sainsbury and Tesco; it is forecasting an increase in pre-tax profits, for the year just ended, of £43 million to £286 million.

Kwik Save showed what can be achieved in the sector with half-year pre-tax profits up from £39.5 million to £48.1 million. The shares responded with a rise of 5p to 592p.

The rest of the equity market continued to draw strength from the half-point cut in the US prime rate on Wednesday and a strong overnight performance on Wall Street. But prices closed below their best with dealers keeping an anxious eye on yesterday's local elections, the outcome of which may decide the date for the general election. The FT-SE 100 Index finished 22.3 up at 2,530.7, having been 30 points up earlier. The FT index of 30 shares rose 15.9 to 1,982.6.



Once again, the future dictated the early pace as the FT-SE 100 June series traded 22 points above its fair value. Conditions in the cash market remained thin, although 516 million shares had been traded by the end.

Government securities had a lacklustre session with prices barely moving at the longer end. Another cut in domestic interest rates seems remote.

T&N, the motor components group, fell 12p to 162p after asking shareholders for £119 million and announcing it is to axe 2,500 jobs.

The group is having a rights issue on the basis of one-for-four at 140p to invest in its core businesses. Analysts are already forecasting a drop in pre-tax profits from £70.5 million to as low as £59 million in 1991.

The water package continued to claw back recent losses, finishing £98 higher at £3,068. There were also gains for

Anglian, 8p to 302p, North West, 12p to 305p, Severn Trent, 10p to 286p, Southern, 7p to 276p, South West, 4p to 303p, Thames, 11p to 320p, Welsh, 12p to 337p, and Yorkshire, 6p to 318p.

Half-year figures from Wellcome turned out to be at the top end of forecasts, with the group reporting a 10 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £181 million. Estimates for the full year have been raised by £40 million to around £380 million. The shares rose 61p to 582p as the interim dividend was doubled to 3p.

Allied-Lyons fell 12p to 561p on profit taking in the wake of this week's strong gains. Speculators had second thoughts about a possible bid from Anheuser-Busch, the American brewing group.

Other brewers also saw some of the froth skimmed from this week's gains. Bass, which has axed 480 jobs, fell 17p to 982p, Scottish & Newcastle, 8p to 391p, and Whitbread 'A' 5p to 497p. Grand Metropolitan made

headway, climbing 9p to 821p, and Guinness firmed 10p to 918p as James Capel, the broker, reiterated a buy stance in its latest review of the sector.

Lec Refrigeration jumped 49p to 315p in a thin market hoping for a bid from Candy, its 15 per cent shareholder.

Visteer, the Unlisted Securities Market-listed computer group, held steady at 15½p. Bikuben Whitfriars has started to make a market in the shares and is forecasting pre-tax profits for the full year of £1.5 million, compared with other market estimates of around £1 million.

Rolls-Royce, the aerospace group, firmed 1p to 168½p as the group began a series of presentations for US investors. Analysts in London have been taking a bearish view of the downturn in the civil airline industry and its implications.

MICHAEL CLARK

## FT-SE 100 VOLUMES

Vol '90	Vol '90	Vol '90	Vol '90
Abbey Nat 4,887	CU 1,488	Lucas 6,747	Royal Ind 1,202
Ad-Lyons 5,447	Curatoids 880	MAS 2,880	Sainsbury 3,201
Anglian 1,403	Enterprise 720	Maxwell Cm 525	Scott & M 360
Anglo 1,143	Euroland 3,478	MEPC 82	Seam 3,560
ASDA 1,980	Finance 290	Midland 3,258	Severn Trent 1,800
AS Foods 188	Gen Acc 708	Natl Power 6,282	Shell 4,827
Argyll 2,888	OEC 4,025	Nat West 12,102	Smith & N 1,800
BAA 1,980	Glaxo 1,284	N W Water 4,523	Sk Beech 8,520
BET 2,144	Grand Mat 2,834	PEO 545	Sun Alliance 870
BTR 1,472	GUS 'A' 345	Pearson 728	Tarmac 1,180
BAT 1,294	GRE 887	Pfizer 1,277	Tate Lye 1,800
Berlaymont 2,437	Guinness 2,154	PowerGen 5,755	TSB 1,800
Biffa 487	Hamm 'A' 86	Prudential 2,758	Tesco 22,700
Biffa 487	Hamm 'A' 86	Racal 3,653	Thames W 2,500
Blue Bird 2,127	Harison 4,283	Rail 218	Thorn Ball 240
Blue Circle 727	H & C 2,354	Rail 218	Transocean 514
BOC 2,058	Hawker 612	RAC 130	TTP 1,507
Boca 1,548	Shadow 1,113	Radford 1,113	Unilever 380
Br Aero 570	ICI 2,058	Radford 1,113	Unilever 380
Br Airways 880	Kingfisher 1,221	Read 1,280	United B 1,947
Br Gas 10	Lesmo 413	Reid 1,280	Walcot 5,380
Br Petrol 1,088	Ladbrokes 1,487	RAC GP 186	Walcot 5,380
Br Steel 3,985	Land Sec 2,244	RTZ 1,024	Whitbread 1,280
Br Telecom 4,758	LAS 908	R-Hopps 785	Wig Trade 540
Cav 2,073	Lloyds 7,835	Rothmans 'B' 280	Wills 320
Cadbury 861	Lomb 800	Royal Bank 2,154	Wills Cor 800

## RECENT ISSUES

Equities	MMI (20p)	16 +5
Abertis Tst	56 -1	20
Alpine Group	5	24
Alpine Resources	121	27 +1
Aberforth Smr (100p)	42	39 +2
Alliance Res	102	34 +7
Enbanc Res (155p)	85	81 +1
C&W Group (82p)	52 +3	
Drayton Bus Cmp	111	
EPN Income Tst	111	
EPN Invest Tst (50p)	50	
East German Inv	14	
Edies (100p)	16	
Bankrook	122	
Europe Energy	18	
Gresham Telecom	105	
Headline Stock	152 -1	
Highcroft Inv	37	
Invergordon (135p)	152 -1	
Liverpool (108p)	37	
M&EC	37	
MMI (20p)	56 -1	
Malaysian Capital	112 +2	
Metron Int (84p)	178	
Saton Healthcare	144 -1	
Smaller IT	42	
Spand Mediam (225p)	144 -1	
Ratio Inv Tst	102	
Unilever (100p)	102	
Wig Tpe App	232 +4	
ROBERTS ISSUES		
AMEC N/P	16 +5	
Adhams N/P	20	
Baird (Wm) N/P	24	
Cooper Clark N/P	27 +1	
Contain N/P	17 -1	
Expomat N/P	39 +2	
Hardy Oil & Gas N/P	34 +7	
Mowlem (John) N/P	81 +1	
Sanderson N/P	81 +1	
Whitaker N/P	81 +1	

Fax Numbers:  
071-481 9313  
071-782 7828

## INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS



## EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

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## 100 ENGINEERS AND SCIENCE GRADUATES

especially for the following fields:

- computer hardware, telecommunications, television, recording techniques, optics, electro-optics.

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Please contact us for further information or simply send your C.V. to The European Patent Office - Postbus 5818 - NL-2288 HV Rijswijk

Fax: (070) 3403016

## IRRI

INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

## PROGRAM LEADER, RAINFED LOWLAND RICE PROGRAM

## Responsibilities:

- Conduct and lead research on major production issues of Rainfed Lowland Rice.
- Provide leadership to the overall planning and administration of IRRI's Rainfed Lowland Rice Program.
- Participate actively in the implementation of IRRI's Five Year Work Plan and identify new research priorities.
- Monitor, review, and evaluate research and project budgets and take corrective action when necessary.
- Provide dynamic leadership at key sites and within the research consortium for rainfed lowland rice in collaboration with national programs.

## Qualifications:

- PhD in biological sciences, preferably in agronomy.
- Experience in coordination and management of science (vision and leadership capability).
- Experience in rice, particularly in Asia, is highly desirable.
- Excellent ability to speak and write in English.
- Proven scientific capability as evidenced by publication record and other scientific contributions.

## HEAD, TRAINING CENTER

## Responsibilities:

- Plan and implement, in collaboration with other Centers/Divisions and National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS), an international rice training program consisting of degree and nondegree research training and short-term group training activities.
- Provide direction and general supervision to Training Center's activities on course development and design, development and production of self-learning, multi-media courseware; educational research and design, development and production of self-learning, multi-media instructional materials.

Qualifications: PhD in agricultural discipline or in educational technology and 10 years relevant experience.

## TRAINING AND COURSEWARE SPECIALIST

## Responsibilities:

- Manage and coordinate the Center's activities associated with course development and implementation; design, development and production of self-learning, multi-media courseware; educational research and technology development.

Qualifications: PhD in educational technology or related field and 5 years relevant experience.

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), a member of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), is a nonprofit autonomous organization engaged in research and training in rice-related technology. Its goal is to enhance rice production and sustainability to benefit the world's 1.3 billion people who are dependent on rice for their livelihood and as their basic food. Salary and perquisites will be commensurate with those of similar international institutions and programs in agriculture. All positions are at IRRI Headquarters on the campus of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños, 60 km south of Manila.

Deadline for application submission: 15 May 1991. Submit applications with full documentation, including three references (or the names of nominees) to Dr. Klaus J. Lampe, Director General, IRRI, PO Box 933, 1099 Manila, Philippines. Telephone 63 2-818-1926. Fax: 63 2-818-2087.

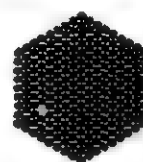
## WORD PROCESSING/SECRETARIAL

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## 18-MONTH ASSIGNMENTS

## Major U.S. companies will interview in U.K.

Must have 2+ years experience in either: OFFICE WRITER, WORDSTAR, WORDPERFECT or MULTIMATE. Competitive salary plus air fare & benefits & computer training. Send CV including resume & work telephone numbers to: Lattice Inc, 240 West 40 St., New York, NY 10036, USA.



## EMBL

The European Molecular Biology Laboratory invites applications for the post of

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

The EMBL is an international research organization with headquarters in Heidelberg, Germany as well as outstations in Hamburg and Grenoble. It is supported by 15 Member States.

The Administrative Director reports to the Director General. His/her chief responsibilities will involve, on the one hand, interacting within his/her competence with the Laboratory's Council, which is comprised of delegates from the Member States, and which, with its Finance Committee, decides the Laboratory's general policy, annual budgets and overall finances. On the other hand, the Administrative Director will be in charge of the internal Administration, including legal, financial and personnel matters. He/she will also be responsible for the Laboratory's dealings with national authorities of the two host countries, France and Germany.

Candidates should preferably have completed a university training in business, economics or law and must have managerial experience of research centres or laboratories. Experience with international organizations would also be a useful asset. Applicants must be absolutely fluent in one of the three languages English, French or German, and have a good working knowledge of the other two, bearing in mind that English is the common working language within the EMBL but the Administration is operating in a German-speaking environment.

The net salary offered will be generous and various allowances are payable in addition.

The person appointed should take up his/her duties in Heidelberg in January 1992.

Closing date for applications is May 1991.

Please write briefly to the Pers. Section for an application form and further information, quoting ref. no. 91/09.

EMBL  
Personnel Section,  
Postfach 10 2209  
D-6900 Heidelberg  
Federal Republic  
of Germany

The State University of Limburg at Maastricht (The Netherlands) is a young academic institution for teaching and research with about 2000 staff (undergraduate) programs are organized according to the principles of problem-based learning. Interdisciplinary structures have been set up for research programs.

The Department of Health Economics is part of the Faculty of Health Sciences. Its task includes next to research teaching in the field of health economics, in particular for the undergraduate program in Health Care Policy and Administration, in the Faculties of both Health Sciences and Medicine. The Department consists of about ten staff members. The chair in Health Economics, which is one of the important chairs in Health Sciences, is presently vacant.

The Faculty of Health Sciences invites interested (health) economists (m/f) to apply for a

FULL PROFESSORSHIP  
IN HEALTH ECONOMICS

The person to be appointed is expected:

- to develop and implement teaching programs in the field of health economics
- to stimulate and conduct research in the field of health economics
- to manage the Department of Health Economics.

## Requirements:

- outstanding scientific expertise in the field of health economics
- didactic capacities
- administrative and management capacities

Applicants are invited to send their curriculum vitae plus an extensive overview of their scientific activities before 15-5-1991 to:

Rijksoverheid Limburg, dienst Personeel en Organisatie  
Postbus 615, 6200 MD Maastricht, The Netherlands  
Prof. Dr. J.A.M. Meares is able to give more information about this chair  
(phone +31 43 387455)  
Vacancy number 91/0059.



University of Limburg

مكتبة الزميل



**Claims required for +53 points**  
**Claimants should ring 0254-532**

**Claimants should ring 0254-53272**

1979	Low	Company	Red Price	White Price	Chicago Price	Grain Price	Yr %	P/E
25	160	Harden	227	226	+4			
26	120	U S G	199	197	+2			-20.2
27	100	Red Energy	194	194	0			
28	317	LASAC	350	350	+3	12.5	3.2	18.2
29	180	De Ures	175	180	+5	34.8	18.9	
30	180	Minimex	200	200	0			-36.3
31	11	Red Energy	18	18	0			
32	20	Red Star Assoc.	27	29	+2			-13.3
33	20	Oil Service	27	28	+1	1.8	4.7	8.6
34	27	Petroleum	40	40	0			
35	6	Red Energy	12	12	0			
36		Procter	81	84	+3			-31.6

270	Presidio
335	Ranger

[illegible]

29	29	Black Emerald
30	30	Gold Emeralds
31	31	Goodwood

81	47	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
82	85	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
83	100	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
84	110	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
85	120	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
86	130	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
87	140	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
88	150	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
89	160	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
90	170	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
91	180	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
92	190	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
93	200	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
94	210	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
95	220	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
96	230	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
97	240	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
98	250	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
99	260	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
100	270	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
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105	320	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
106	330	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
107	340	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
108	350	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
109	360	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
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115	420	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
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117	440	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
118	450	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
119	460	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
120	470	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
121	480	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
122	490	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
123	500	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
124	510	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
125	520	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
126	530	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
127	540	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
128	550	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
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130	570	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
131	580	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
132	590	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
133	600	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
134	610	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1
135	620	London	273	55	04	8.1	8.1

PROPERTY

100	75	Alfred Lam	91	98-01	4.7	5.1	26.7
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[illegible]

47 Claytons  
28 Daniel Stone  
25 Flamingo

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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同業

[illegible]

Pop Security  
Rising

[illegible]

9 7 Apple  
474 975 Allstate Trust

[illegible]

50	30	Sider
40	344	Stoddart
293	190	Tomlinson

733	529	587	735	702	4	41.5	5.9	29.2
579	535	Northwest T	465	57	47	35.5	5.4	13.8

**TRANSPORT**

277	157	American Ex Pacific	268	270	4	9.7	3.6	12.0
288	228	BAA	430	625	44	16.3	3.8	11.9
293	173	Tr. for Airways	164	277	1	16.7	4.5	2.6
313	323	Tr. for Airways	300	277	1	16.7	4.5	14.2
213	133	Chapman (H)	300	267	1	16.7	4.5	14.2
213	133	Chapman (H)	300	267	1	16.7	4.5	14.2
584	584	365 International Union	487	425	+11	-	-	-
127	127	75 Federal Express	21	22	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Federal Express	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Galt	12	10	-	-	-	-
105	105	75 Hops	12	141	+1	-	-	-
105	105	75 Jernigan (L)	12	141	+1	-	-	-

## TR

370	267	Down Coast	359	355	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
371	268	Down White	360	356	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
372	269	P F R	361	357	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
373	270	P F R	362	358	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
374	271	P F R	363	359	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
375	272	P F R	364	360	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
376	273	P F R	365	361	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
377	274	P F R	366	362	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
378	275	P F R	367	363	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
379	276	P F R	368	364	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
380	277	P F R	369	365	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
381	278	P F R	370	366	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
382	279	P F R	371	367	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
383	280	P F R	372	368	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
384	281	P F R	373	369	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
385	282	P F R	374	370	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
386	283	P F R	375	371	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
387	284	P F R	376	372	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
388	285	P F R	377	373	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
389	286	P F R	378	374	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
390	287	P F R	379	375	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
391	288	P F R	380	376	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
392	289	P F R	381	377	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
393	290	P F R	382	378	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
394	291	P F R	383	379	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
395	292	P F R	384	380	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
396	293	P F R	385	381	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
397	294	P F R	386	382	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
398	295	P F R	387	383	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
399	296	P F R	388	384	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
400	297	P F R	389	385	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
401	298	P F R	390	386	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
402	299	P F R	391	387	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
403	300	P F R	392	388	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
404	301	P F R	393	389	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
405	302	P F R	394	390	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
406	303	P F R	395	391	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
407	304	P F R	396	392	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
408	305	P F R	397	393	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
409	306	P F R	398	394	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
410	307	P F R	399	395	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
411	308	P F R	400	396	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
412	309	P F R	401	397	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
413	310	P F R	402	398	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
414	311	P F R	403	399	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
415	312	P F R	404	400	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
416	313	P F R	405	401	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
417	314	P F R	406	402	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
418	315	P F R	407	403	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
419	316	P F R	408	404	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
420	317	P F R	409	405	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
421	318	P F R	410	406	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
422	319	P F R	411	407	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
423	320	P F R	412	408	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
424	321	P F R	413	409	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
425	322	P F R	414	410	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
426	323	P F R	415	411	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
427	324	P F R	416	412	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
428	325	P F R	417	413	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
429	326	P F R	418	414	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
430	327	P F R	419	415	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
431	328	P F R	420	416	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
432	329	P F R	421	417	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
433	330	P F R	422	418	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
434	331	P F R	423	419	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
435	332	P F R	424	420	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
436	333	P F R	425	421	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
437	334	P F R	426	422	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
438	335	P F R	427	423	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
439	336	P F R	428	424	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
440	337	P F R	429	425	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
441	338	P F R	430	426	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
442	339	P F R	431	427	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
443	340	P F R	432	428	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
444	341	P F R	433	429	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
445	342	P F R	434	430	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
446	343	P F R	435	431	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
447	344	P F R	436	432	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
448	345	P F R	437	433	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
449	346	P F R	438	434	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
450	347	P F R	439	435	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
451	348	P F R	440	436	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
452	349	P F R	441	437	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
453	350	P F R	442	438	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
454	351	P F R	443	439	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
455	352	P F R	444	440	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
456	353	P F R	445	441	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
457	354	P F R	446	442	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
458	355	P F R	447	443	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
459	356	P F R	448	444	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
460	357	P F R	449	445	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
461	358	P F R	450	446	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
462	359	P F R	451	447	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
463	360	P F R	452	448	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
464	361	P F R	453	449	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
465	362	P F R	454	450	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
466	363	P F R	455	451	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
467	364	P F R	456	452	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
468	365	P F R	457	453	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
469	366	P F R	458	454	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
470	367	P F R	459	455	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
471	368	P F R	460	456	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
472	369	P F R	461	457	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
473	370	P F R	462	458	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
474	371	P F R	463	459	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
475	372	P F R	464	460	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
476	373	P F R	465	461	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
477	374	P F R	466	462	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
478	375	P F R	467	463	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
479	376	P F R	468	464	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
480	377	P F R	469	465	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
481	378	P F R	470	466	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
482	379	P F R	471	467	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
483	380	P F R	472	468	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
484	381	P F R	473	469	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
485	382	P F R	474	470	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
486	383	P F R	475	471	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
487	384	P F R	476	472	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
488	385	P F R	477	473	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
489	386	P F R	478	474	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
490	387	P F R	479	475	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
491	388	P F R	480	476	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
492	389	P F R	481	477	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
493	390	P F R	482	478	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
494	391	P F R	483	479	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
495	392	P F R	484	480	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
496	393	P F R	485	481	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
497	394	P F R	486	482	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
498	395	P F R	487	483	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
499	396	P F R	488	484	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
500	397	P F R	489	485	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
501	398	P F R	490	486	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
502	399	P F R	491	487	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
503	400	P F R	492	488	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
504	401	P F R	493	489	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
505	402	P F R	494	490	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
506	403	P F R	495	491	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
507	404	P F R	496	492	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
508	405	P F R	497	493	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
509	406	P F R	498	494	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
510	407	P F R	499	495	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
511	408	P F R	500	496	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
512	409	P F R	501	497	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
513	410	P F R	502	498	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
514	411	P F R	503	499	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
515	412	P F R	504	500	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
516	413	P F R	505	501	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
517	414	P F R	506	502	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
518	415	P F R	507	503	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
519	416	P F R	508	504	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
520	417	P F R	509	505	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
521	418	P F R	510	506	+4	58	5.4	13.0	8.1
522	419	P F R	511	507	+4	58	5.4	13.0	

471	233	Tibet & India
483	305	Tipton
491	311	Tipton

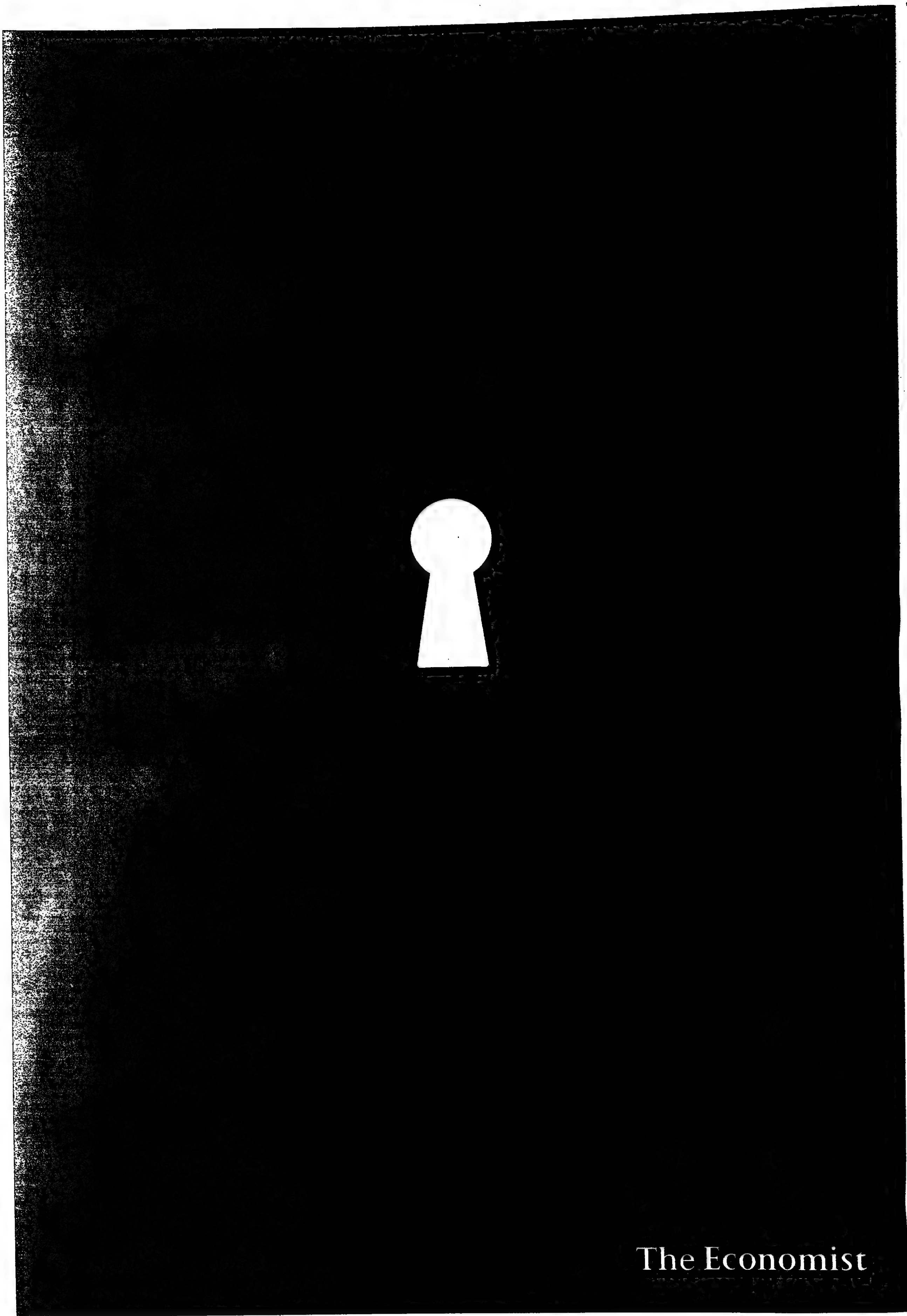
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**Prices in this section refer to Wednesday's trading**

## MONEY MARKETS

Exchange Index compared with 1985 was down at 91.4 (range 91.2-91.4).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Sterling Rates for May 2		Range	Close	1 month	3 month
New York	1.7185-1.7205	1.7185-1.7185	0.65-0.80	2.31-2.28p	
London	1.7193-1.7202	1.7193-1.7140	0.44-0.34p	0.81-0.82p	
Amsterdam	31.390-31.520	33.315-33.552	11-14p	2-14p	
Paris	91.50-91.55	91.50-91.60	17-17p	40-30p	
Copenhagen	11.2195-11.3232	11.2154-11.2592	24-14p	50-34p	
Frankfurt	1.1185-1.1185	1.1185-1.1185	17-17p	40-30p	
Geneva	2.6040-2.6061	2.6057-2.6061	17-17p	14-15p	
London	252.05-253.54	252.05-253.27	67-100p	105-225p	
Paris	181.625-181.18	181.625-181.18	74-92p	74-92p	
Milan	217.63-219.55	216.25-219.05	2-1p	1-2p	
Osaka	10.970-11.250	11.200-11.250	5-14p	45-34p	
Seoul	31.4-10.037	31.2325-10.037	5-14p	45-34p	
Singapore	10.5357-10.800	10.5345-10.800	5-14p	11-12p	
Tokyo	25.04-26.27	25.04-26.27	5-14p	11-12p	
Zurich	20.300-20.320	20.3775-20.3275	53-64p	14-14p	
Zurich	2.4670-2.5078	2.5040-2.5078	8-14p	11-14p	

Source: Reuters  
Premium vs. Discount vs. at

MONEY RATES (%)

Base Rate: Covering Basis 12 Finance Has 12%  
Discounted Market Loans: Overnight High: 12% Low: 11% Week End: 11%  
Treasury Bills (Mk2): 2 1/2% 3 1/2% 2 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%

	1 month	2 month	3 month	6 month	9 month	12 month
Prime Bank Rate (Mk2)	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	10 1/2%	10 1/2%
Time Rate (Mk2)	12 1/2%	12 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
Overnight open 12, close 20	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
Local Authority Rate	11 1/2%	N/A	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
Banking Code	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
Overnight open 12, close 20	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
Working Weekly Code	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%

EUROPEAN MONEY DEPOSITS (%)

	7 day	1 month	3 month	6 month	Call
Germany	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%
France	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%
Netherlands	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%
Denmark	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%
Sweden	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%
Belgium	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%
Italy	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%	6 1/2%-6 1/2%

GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS (pound & Coy)

London	Open \$355.20-355.70	Close \$354.30-354.80	High \$355.40-355.90	Low \$353.40-354.40
Amsterdam	Open \$353.40-354.40	Close \$353.40-354.40	High \$354.40-355.40	Low \$352.40-353.40
Geneva	Open \$354.00-355.00	Close \$354.00-355.00	High \$355.00-356.00	Low \$353.00-354.00
Paris	Open \$354.00-355.00	Close \$354.00-355.00	High \$355.00-356.00	Low \$353.00-354.00
Zurich	Open \$354.00-355.00	Close \$354.00-355.00	High \$355.00-356.00	Low \$353.00-354.00

OTHER STERLING RATES

Argentina austral	10890-10890.5			
Australia dollar	2.2055-2.2055			
Belgian franc	0.845-0.853			
Brazil cruzeiro	448.04-448.04			
Cyprus mark	0.7975-0.8075			
Dynars franc	1.855-1.81			
French franc	6.55-6.55			
Hong Kong dollar	13.397-13.393			
Indian rupee	34.59-34.59			
Japanese yen	160.37-160.37			
Malaysian ringgit	4.7540-4.7294			
Maltese pound	6.100-50.00			
Mexican peso	16.67-16.67			
New Zealand dollar	6.425-6.500			
Philippine peso	3.0055-3.0055			
S African rand	5.8915-5.7906			
S Asian naira	4.7360-4.7478			
Sri Lankan rupee	12.50-12.50			
Swedish krona	13.75-13.75			
Swiss franc	2.00-2.00			
Thai baht	5.50-5.50			
US dollar	1.00-1.00			
Yugoslav dinar	1.00-1.00			

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Argentina austral	10890-10890.5			
Australia dollar	2.2055-2.2055			
Belgian franc	0.845-0.853			
Brazil cruzeiro	448.04-448.04			
Cyprus mark	0.7975-0.8075			
Dynars franc	1.855-1.81			
French franc	6.55-6.55			
Hong Kong dollar	13.397-13.393			
Indian rupee	34.59-34.59			
Japanese yen	160.37-160.37			
Malaysian ringgit	4.7540-4.7294			
Maltese pound	6.100-50.00			
Mexican peso	16.67-16.67			
New Zealand dollar	6.425-6.500			
Philippine peso	3.0055-3.0055			
S African rand	5.8915-5.7906			
S Asian naira	4.7360-4.7478			
Sri Lankan rupee	12.50-12.50			
Swedish krona	13.75-13.75			
Swiss franc	2.00-2.00			
Thai baht	5.50-5.50			
US dollar	1.00-1.00			
Yugoslav dinar	1.00-1.00			

EGD: Five Star Sterling Export Insurance, Make-up date: Apr. 30, 1981 Agreed rates: May 25, 1991 to Jun 25, 1991 Scheme I 13.07%, Scheme II 13.12%, Preference rate Mar 25, 1991 to Apr 30, 1991 Scheme IV 6.12-10.04%

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

	Period	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
FT-SE 100	Jun 01	2550.0	2550.0	2550.0	2550.0	4702
Previous open interest: 28713	Jun 01	2550.0	2550.0	2550.0	2550.0	
Three Month Sterling	Jun 01	92.84	92.85	92.70	92.84	17780
Previous open interest: 125530	Jun 01	92.85	92.85	92.71	92.85	5528
Three Month Eurodollar	Jun 01	92.85	92.85	92.70	92.85	1440
Previous open interest: 33812	Jun 01	92.70	92.70	92.70	92.70	1440
Three Month Euro DM	Jun 01	92.82	92.82	92.70	92.82	17073
Previous open interest: 15749	Jun 01	92.82	92.82	92.70	92.82	17073
US Treasury Bond	Jun 01	92.50	92.51	92.46	92.50	1840
Previous open interest: 9787	Jun 01	92.50	92.50	92.46	92.50	6
Long Gold	Jun 01	92.45	92.45	92.45	92.45	24000
Previous open interest: 20478	Jun 01	92.45	92.45	92.45	92.45	24000
Japanese Govt Bond	Jun 01	92.83	92.83	92.78	92.83	95
Previous open interest: 15749	Jun 01	92.83	92.83	92.78	92.83	95
German Govt Bond	Jun 01	92.83	92.83	92.78	92.83	4373
Previous open interest: 15749	Jun 01	92.83	92.83	92.78	92.83	4373
Three month ECU	Jun 01	92.45	92.45	92.45	92.45	200
Previous open interest: 2881	Jun 01	92.45	92.45	92.45	92.45	200

## COMMODITIES

Futures				May				June				July				Aug				Sept				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				June				July				Aug				Sept				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				June				July				Aug				Sept				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				June				July				Aug				Sept				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				June				July				Aug				Sept				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				June				July				Aug				Sept				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				June				July				Aug				Sept				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				June				July				Aug				Sept				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				June				July				Aug				Sept	
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## Would-be franchisees should not rush in

FRANCHISING'S three-day national exhibition, sponsored by the British Franchise Association at London's Olympia from next Friday to Sunday, is expected to attract a legion of redundant white-collar workers with payoffs in their pockets (Derek Harris writes).

The recent Scottish franchise exhibition showed up the pattern: there were twice as many unemployed visitors as last year.

For the franchisers it means an infusion of new blood from the ranks of those possibly best suited to become franchisees. But can they still offer as much promise of lower-risk commercial success as they once did?

There have been enough well known franchisees running into trading problems lately to emphasise the need to look hard at any format on offer. A proven franchise ought to be able to cut risks but there can be no guarantees.

David Acheson, franchise consultant at the Stoy Hayward, said about costs: "I don't think franchisers can readily cut the levels for franchisees' investment. But rents for premises are an easier market. Where a franchise has proven success it is bound to have a competitive advantage — though the banks may be more anxious these days."

David Brodale, marketing manager at Perfect Pizza, sees help on costs coming not so much from easier rentals than suppliers being more flexible. "At one time the pattern was for sales mainly to drive the business with costs

following on behind. Now we are having to work much harder to stay ahead, looking at costs as much as sales promotion."

The exhibition will demonstrate how a wider variety of franchises is now to be found. There are more continental-based businesses including a chain of luxury Belgian chocolate shops and, from France, an artificial flowers business.

New British entrants range from Giltsharp, a mobile honer of knives and scissors, to Glen Lyon, which has taken the master licence to run a British version of America's "I Can't Believe It's Yoghurt" chain. Yoghurt sells as a healthier, less calorific alternative to ice cream and in this case a franchisee will pay Glen Lyon an entry fee of £5,000, plus 5 per cent of sales. Total startup costs for a sales kiosk would be about £16,000.



"No, I've not been overworking - I've been surviving"

## Juggling with a growing market

By DEREK HARRIS

JUGGLING balls are selling so well that two former computer personnel recruitment consultants are planning to expand their production.

Charles Fairbairn and Adam Gardner, both aged 28, are making 5,000 balls a week at Elephant and Castle, southeast London. They are now negotiating to move to bigger premises near London Bridge, to increase production to 20,000 a week initially, but with the potential to make 72,000 balls a week eventually.

The venture started as a hobby, but took off when Mr Fairbairn and Mr Gardner began selling balls at markets. Shop outlets and mail order soon followed.

More Balls Than Most was formed in January last year, when the men discovered that nobody made juggling balls in any quantity. A launch in the American market is planned for later this month and talks with a German manufacturer have begun.

The basic kit sold by More Balls Than Most costs £12.50 and includes three balls, an instruction manual and a voucher for an hour's tuition. The tuition is available only in London, Bristol and Colchester currently, but will soon be available in Birmingham and Glasgow.

Mr Fairbairn said: "We're beginning to be convinced that this could be the next big craze but, we think, a slow-growing one. Our worry naturally is that demand could be so high we won't be able to meet it."

Low stock levels show sales are growing steadily. This has brought



Up in the air: Charles Fairbairn and Adam Gardner have ambitious plans to expand production

urgency to their expansion plans, which require £50,000 in cash facilities. The company has a bank overdraft of £15,000, most of which is still available. Another £35,000 has been secured, of which £20,000 is from an additional bank overdraft and £15,000 through a new loan scheme for small businesses, at present at the pilot stage, operated by LEntA, the London Enterprise Agency. The second overdraft was dependent on gaining LEntA approval.

LEntA is one of the few organisations, apart from banks, that have been approved as a lender under the government's loan guarantee scheme (LGS). This carries a

government guarantee covering 70 per cent of LGS loans should they go sour.

At the moment, LEntA has only limited funds for its LGS loans but it is hoped this can be expanded to help more young businesses needing between £5,000 and £15,000.

Mr Fairbairn said: "We worked out the design with the help of an Englishman in Germany who is a specialist supplier to the circus trade. The balls are made of elasticated material sewn together and filled — with various sorts of birdseed actually — to give the right 'squidgy' consistency for a juggler to handle."

Juggling consists of keeping at

least three of the first-sized balls in the air at the same time. Mr Fairbairn said: "There is an exponential factor in juggling. Four balls at once is a lot less easy, five exceptionally difficult." Professional jugglers can keep up to nine balls aloft.

Mr Fairbairn said: "We have to stock heavily for Christmas but we should be in profit next January." The pair admit their business is at the "lean and hungry" stage.

Mr Fairbairn and Mr Gardner expect their present workforce of eight full-time employees to double and the 30 part-time staff to rise to about 60 when production has been increased.

### BRIEFINGS

SMALL businesses still face some pain as the recession continues, but the future is brighter, according to David Kern, chief economist at National Westminster Bank. He believes that a gradual upturn in output and activity will emerge in the second half of this year, gaining momentum next year, and so providing some volume relief for many small businesses. He sees several positive factors. Sharp falls in retail price inflation should increase the chance of interest rate cuts and debt servicing costs should come down. General business activity being stimulated would also help.

THE annual small firms policy and research conference organised by the UK Enterprise Management Research Association will be held at the Pembroke Hotel, Blackpool, on November 20-22. The conference will be hosted by Manchester and Bolton business schools and Lancashire Enterprises. The theme is small enterprise development in policy and practice and it will cover the role and impact of the training and enterprise councils, local enterprise agencies and European policy and practice. The psychology of small firms and developments in research methods will be scrutinised. Information: Francis Chittenden on 061-275 6333 or Kevin Caley on 0772 203020.

A GUIDE for managers on business and the environmental challenge has been published by the Conservation Trust. Copies at £9.50 each, including postage within the UK, from the trust, George Palmer Site, Northumberland Avenue, Reading RG2 7PW.

EDITED BY DEREK HARRIS

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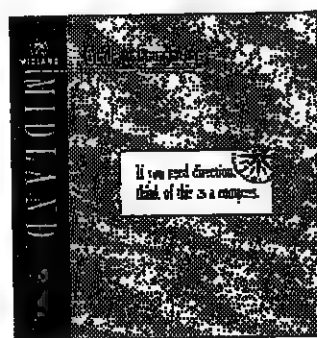
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# Why Jaguar buys Japanese

**Only the best will do  
for the old British  
flagship, says  
the Ford-owned  
company's boss.  
Kevin Eason reports**

**T**he dark mutterings started 15 months ago when the Jaguar boardroom filled with former Ford executives, who had been detailed to justify the £1.6 billion Detroit paid to take over the Coventry company. Jaguar cars would become Fords with knobs on, the merchants of gloom said. They would be nothing more than glorified Granadas.

If that is the case, nobody seems to have told Bill Hayden, a Ford man and the only Briton to have served on the main Detroit board before he was posted to Jaguar to succeed Sir John Egan as chairman just one month ago.

One of the main planks of Sir John's argument for selling a business privatised in 1984 was that Ford's market power could save Jaguar millions of pounds in buying components.

The first test of that theory came when Mr Hayden was casting the net for a supplier of air-conditioning systems. There were three applicants Ford, which wanted to supply an in-house system, and two outside contractors.

Ford's bid was discounted because it could not meet the rigorous requirements on quality and timing now governing the Jaguar operation, and the multi-million-pound job went to Nissan Denso, the Japanese business setting up in Britain to supply Toyota and others.

The purists cannot decide which is the greater shock: the fact that



**Taking the wheel: Bill Hayden goes for quality and price to get Jaguar running smoothly again**

The first test of that theory came when Mr Hayden was casting the net for suppliers of air-conditioning systems. There were three applicants: Ford, which wanted to supply an in-house system, and two outside contractors.

Ford's bid was *discounted* because it could not meet the rigorous requirements on quality and timing now governing the Jaguar operation, and the multi-million-pound job went to Nippon Denso, the Japanese business setting up in Britain to supply Toyota and others.

The purists cannot decide which is the greater shock: the fact that

Ford owns a British institution such as Jaguar, or that the Japanese will be making parts for traditional British marque.

Mr Hayden dismisses these fears. He says he will seek out the best components for Jaguars wherever they are made, as long as the quality and the price are right. This rules out running to Ford every time Jaguar needs help, although the American multinational is sharing its vast technological base with its relatively small subsidiary. The chairman is also motivated by the need to get Jaguar back on its feet and running smoothly again.

**Ford** is not putting in extra cash to fund new model plans, and Jaguar is going to make money because of the slump in luxury car sales in Britain. In the first quarter of this year, Jaguar sales fell to 2,104 from the 3,707 recorded for January to March 1990.

**J**aguar hopes to start the revival with this week's launch of the facelifted XJS range. If ever a car symbolized Jaguar's struggle, it was the XJS. At its launch in 1975, the world expected a successor to the glorious E-Type, hailed as the definitive sports car. The collec-

live groans when the wraps were taken off at the Earls Court motor show could be heard in Glasgow. Here was a bulky beast, and one — not to put too fine a point on it — that was downright ugly.

By 1981 annual sales were down to 1,200, but they revived on the back of Jaguar's overall success until worldwide sales reached a peak of 10,665 in 1989.

The dated styling of the XJS is, astonishingly, now considered classical. American customers, who take 51 per cent of sales, give exterior styling 9.8 marks out of ten in market research. So the look remains largely the same, although Jaguar has spent £50 million on modifications, introducing 1,200 new or revised components.

The uninitiated may be hard-pressed to spot the changes, but new wraparound tail lights, rear window styling and grille are the most apparent exterior alterations.

Many of the changes, however, are geared towards improving the manufacturing efficiency and quality, and the car's longevity is determined to achieve. For example, although the car looks roughly the same, 40 per cent of the body panels are new, fit better and are of better quality, for example.

When quality and efficiency hit Mr Hayden's targets, the Coventry Big Cats could be competing on equal terms with the predators from Germany and Japan.

The grand tourer with smoothness and oomph

**BRITISH** buyers will welcome the addition of the refined AJ6 4.0-litre engine to the XJS range, because they bought almost eight out of ten of all six-cylinder, 3.6-litre cars sold.

The 3.6 engine was starting to show its age surrounded by all the new six-cylinder units springing up among competitors (Kevin Eason writes). However, the 4.0-litre, with power output upgraded to more than 230 brake horsepower, gives the XJS the added "oomph" it lacked.

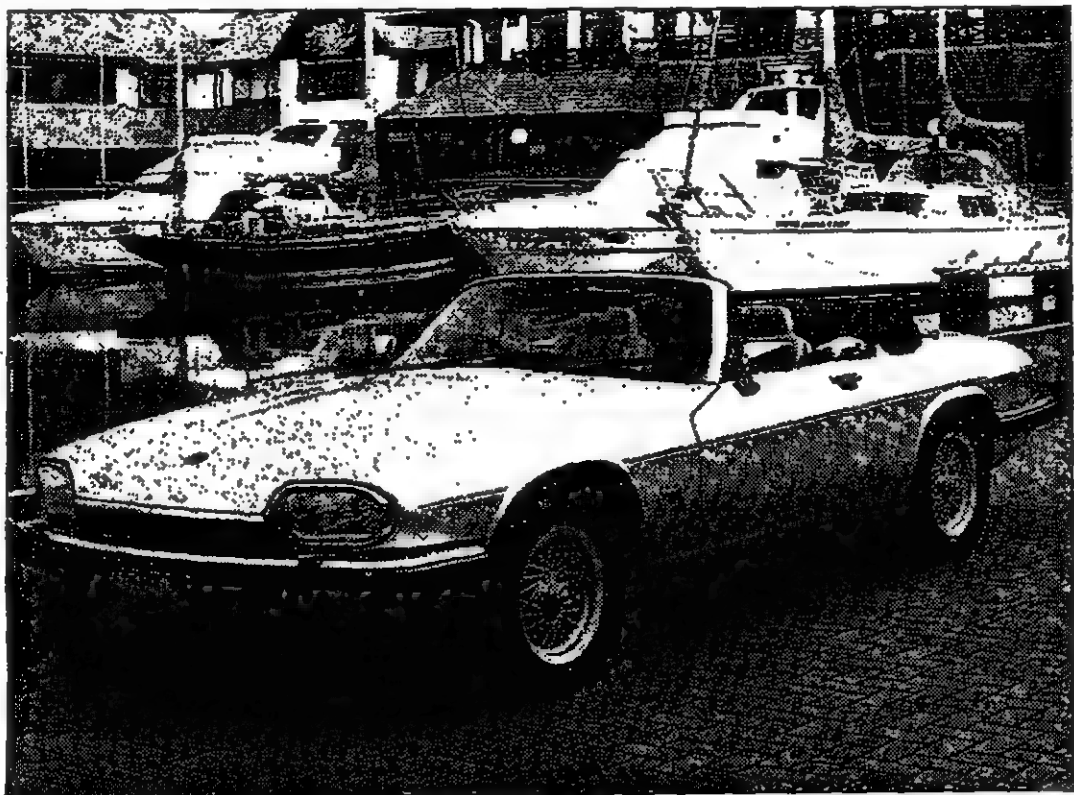
Performance improves enormously, particularly in mid-range acceleration when overtaking, but the most impressive and noticeable qualities, especially in the automatic version, are smoothness and quiet. The essence of a grand tourer, which is what the XJS is and not a sports car, is that it will whisk you long distances at high speed in the greatest comfort. The air-conditioning is accurate-and

efficient, and all XJS models get a new stereo system, including a compact disc player.

Cruising along an autoroute on a test run in the south of France, I could well imagine making a 600-mile journey starting from Dover and getting out of the car in Nice with my suit barely rumpled — perfect grand touring.

Prices start at £33,400 for the 4.0-litre coupé with manual box and rise to £50,600 for the XJS V12 convertible (automatic).

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# THE TIMES SPORT

## James revving up to spoil White's birthday

By STEVE ACTESON  
STEVE James, having produced the surprise of the snooker season by defeating the defending Embassy world champion, Stephen Hendry, 13-11, last night refocused his mind on his best-of-31-frame semi-final against Jimmy White, the new tournament favourite, at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield.

Both players were celebrating a birthday, James his thirtieth and White his 29th. They have a great deal in common in addition to that.

James, from Cannock, the world No. 9, likes life in the high-speed lane. He owns four high-performance motor-cycles and a BMW car – and he landed in trouble last year. Stopped for speeding, James was told by the police officer: "Why don't you try driving at under 100mph for once? You're going to get banned."

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James practice pays off

The England manager is on the defensive

## Taylor delivers monologue in telling fashion

By STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

AFTER completing the journey back from Izmir, Graham Taylor controlled the customary reflective press conference by embarking on a prolonged monologue that left little time for potentially awkward questions. Had his own side been as dominant earlier in the day, this approach would not have been needed.

Halfway through the European championship qualifying programme, England lead group seven and at the end of his first season of competitive fixtures, they remain unbeaten. Nevertheless, he was aware that the performance against Turkey would be viewed unfavourably.

Anything less than a convincing triumph was bound to provoke criticism. Once he had chosen to omit Beardsley, Robson and Waddle, he left himself open to accusations that he had started the transition one game too early. The unnecessary gamble lurched perilously close to failure.

In making four changes, Taylor left out players who among them had earned 191 caps. He brought in comparatively raw novices with a collective total of seven. Discarding such experience for the visit to Turkey was unwise, even if his decision was partially vindicated by one of the debutants, Wise.

Since it was known that McMahon, Steven and probably Gascoigne would all be unavailable, the omission of Robson was particularly ill

advised. He may be 34 and clearly in the twilight of his career but his presence alone would have been invaluable. Taylor conceded as much in the early hours of Thursday morning. "He is an inspirational person," he said. "And we'd already lost two other forceful personalities in Shilton and Butcher, who have retired, and we were without Gascoigne, one of the most gifted individuals in the country. Steven, another gifted player, and McMahon, a strong and competitive mid-field player."

Why, in that case, leave Robson behind? In his absence, England had no guiding light, no driving force, no firm leader. "We lost control in the second half," Taylor admitted. "I didn't expect that to happen but we are still in control of the group."

Yet the theme running through all three of England's displays within the last five days has been disconcerting. The creative departments were filled not with artists but with labourers. Batty, Hodge,

Lee, Ebbrell, Platt and Thomas were all commendable for their willingness to work. The central midfield players of the present and future had scarcely a bright idea among them, though, and Gascoigne's imagination seems all the richer when compared with those challenging for his place.

Even the Turks, though still goalless and pointless in group seven, were appreciably more colourful. Taylor agreed. "They were pretty," he said, "but we were effective." That must be his first priority but it must also be hoped that eventually he will not rely entirely on the functional.

In the opinion of Sepp Piontek, the Danish manager of Turkey, England have declined since the World Cup last summer. "Of course, we are not going to be at that level," Taylor responded. "In the last two or three games, but not in the first two or three, they showed themselves in Italy to be a good group of players."

But we have to change. We've got no option and we'll do it in the way I feel is the best for success. If we don't succeed, I'll be the first to say 'thanks ever so much. Give the next fellow a chance'. We may not have set the world alight but, after six games, we are still undefeated."

He recognises that the record will be challenged, particularly by the Soviet Union, one of Europe's stronger nations, later this month. He and his assistant, Lawrie McMenamy, will spend the next week contacting clubs to discover how many senior representatives will be available for the other fixtures, against Argentina, and for the tour of Australia and the Far East.

Scotland's relief, page 39



Classic return: Shadyad, the 6-4 on favourite, is led in after her two-length triumph in the General Accident 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket yesterday. Willie Carson went on to complete a treble on Lahib and Sarlah

## Blood on field and heading outlawed

By KEITH MACLEAN

THE international board of the Rugby League yesterday announced four new laws, one of which brings the sport into line with modern medical attitudes towards blood-spattered viruses and infections.

From the start of next season, any player seen to be bleeding copiously from a cut or wound will be told by the referee to leave the field. He will be replaced by a team-mate while the bleeding is staunching, but this will not be regarded as a substitution.

The other new laws are that stealing the ball in an opponent's possession will be an offence at any time. All sin-bin durations will be of ten minutes' length, with no option for five minutes at the moment, and a curfew, heading the ball will not be allowed.

Earlier this season, the 6ft 7in John Harrison, of St Helens, took the headlines when he headed the ball forward for his colleague, George Mann, to touch down for a try. This try will now become unique in rugby league history.

The international development of the game took a further step when an international seven, modelled on rugby union's successful Hong Kong Sevens, was announced. This will take place in Sydney next February.

There will be 24 teams, 16 from Australia's Winfield Cup competition, plus eight international guest sides which will be drawn from Great Britain, France, New Zealand, the South Sea Islands and probably the Soviet Union.

## Package deal can make Lewis rich

By SRIKUMAR SEN, BOXING CORRESPONDENT

LENNOX Lewis could be challenging for the world heavyweight boxing title early next year in London. With Evander Holyfield, the undisputed champion, in view, Lewis will shortly be signing a contract worth at least £1 million with TVKO, one of America's biggest television companies, and ITV.

The deal is for three contests: the defence of his British and European titles against Glen McCrory, of County Durham, in July in London, then against a selected opponent in the class of Alex Stewart in São Paulo, Brazil, on August 8, and in September against Mike Evans for the inter-continental title.

Lewis's commercial manager, Roger Levitt, said yesterday: "TVKO and ITV are working together to promote Lennox."

"We can safely say we are moving in the world of seven figures – dollars and pounds. With TVKO's help, we hope to bring the world title fight to Britain."

Holyfield is expected to make a defence against Mike Tyson in April and Lewis plans to get his challenge in before Tyson. Since Holyfield is already under contract to TVKO, a match between Holyfield and Lewis would not be difficult to arrange.

Levitt said: "The uncertainty in current world rankings has helped us. Holyfield and Tyson will not meet until March or April next year. We could have a shot at the world title before that."

## Foster and Pringle come good

By GEOFFREY WHEELER

HAMPSHIRE, who have been borne along on a flood of runs from Chris Smith, and Essex yesterday became the first teams to reach the quarter-finals of this season's Benson and Hedges Cup competition.

Hampshire's win over Glamorgan at Southampton was set up Smith, the former England opening batsman, followed scores of 121 not out and 78 not out in earlier wins over Nottinghamshire and Minor Counties with 142 as Hampshire piled up 299 for four after being asked to bat. Alan Butcher, the captain, who made 70, was the only Glamorgan batsman to threaten a demanding target.

Middlesex had a chance to throw group B wide open when they had Essex 121 for seven at Chelmsford where they were chasing 187. But then Pringle and Foster easily knocked off the rest. Smith is easily the leading runmaker in the competition this season while leading the way among the bowlers is David Lawrence, of Gloucestershire, who brought his total of wickets to 12 in three games by taking four for 44 as Northamptonshire were held to 170 for nine at Bristol, Gloucestershire winning by seven wickets.

Asif Din's 137 from 142 balls for Warwickshire, who beat Somerset by 33 runs at Edgbaston, equalled the county record for the competition while his opening partnership of 146 with Andy Moles was the county's highest in the cup.

Jim Love's unbeaten 80 for Minor Counties against his former Yorkshire colleagues at Headingley brought his aggregate to 236 in three innings but Yorkshire made light of a target of 183, Moxon and Metcalfe adding 135 for the first wicket.

Half-centuries from Moody and Hick rushed Worcester to a six-wicket win over Combined Universities while Tim Bown's first B and H century took Leicestershire to 243 for four against Scotland, who replied with 198 for nine.

Sussex had recovered to 120 for four after being 18 for three against Kent when rain forced an early close.

Match reports, page 38

## The Sun.



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## Progress bars the return to a golden age

EVERYWHERE we look, we find princes telling us that the world is going to the dogs. Prince Charles tells us that the English language is in a state of disastrous decline, and Prince Philip says that the moral values of sport have reached an all-time low. "In some countries and in some sports, anything has become permissible as long as you aren't caught. The end justifies the means," he said.

Both these princes maintain that life is not what it used to be in the days of Good Queen Bess I. And they are quite right.

My colleague, Philip Howard, dealt with Prince Charles: "The notion that there was once a golden age of English pronunciation from which we have sadly declined is princely fogies' poppycock," he wrote in *The Times* last week. "New generations constantly remake the language for their needs." New generations do the same thing with sport.

Prince Philip is looking for. I know exactly how to bring about a return to the Golden Age. First, we must reduce the stress on the performers. Sport has never before been played for such high stakes, with such enormous audiences. It is hardly surprising that athletes react to these colossal stresses. From some, stress provokes performance levels of wondrous inspiration. Others crack under the pressure. All push the rules to their very limits some beyond.

My first prescription for improving sportsmanship, then, is to ban all television. Television creates such global stars as John McEnroe, Ben Johnson, Florence Griffith-Joyner, Vivian Richards, Paul Gascoigne, Diego Maradona. The very enormity of their reputations creates problems that did not exist in former times. The problems stem from television: television gives their talents an enormous stage on which to strut. Once television has been abolished across the world, we will be free to implement part two of my plan. This must be to abolish all connection between sport and money. With telly gone, you are already halfway there. The thing to do

is to abolish sport as a career. People have been paid for playing sport for some time, but mostly, not very much. Broadly, what passed as top-level sport in former times was played by amateurs as a recreation, and by professionals as an agreeable job. So let us make it unlawful to pay any athlete more than the national minimum wage.

Following that we must, of course, make training illegal. Training was never the full-time business it is now, with weights and runs and cross-training swims and bikes and videos and psychologists. Today's training creates the monomaniacal pursuit-of-excellence business, increases the intensity of sport, and is a great revealer of the commitment of any athlete.

It was training that made sport the serious business it has become today. When people train all their lives for a single event, or even if they train six days for an event on the seventh, it is hardly surprising that they put a great deal of themselves into the performance. This leads, inevitably, to heightened performance, heightened aggression and a changed attitude to both sport and sportsmanship. Sport has never before been so important: to individuals and to nations.

Nations see much of their national identity in their leading athletes, and in their national teams. When West Indies play England at cricket, there are echoes of a history of slavery in every confrontation.

The answer to that is simple, too. We can abolish sport as an international event, or we can abolish history. It might be just enough to abolish the jet plane: certainly, jets and telly have done more than any other technological advance to change the face of sport. If we want old-fashioned values, we must do without new-fangled things.

Prince Philip has heard, and perhaps goes along with, the notion that we all ought to take professional golf, and its traditions of courtesy and honesty, as a supreme example of sportsmanship. These virtues flourish in golf, as they do in snooker, because golf is played with a still ball, and makes demands of great calmness, rather than volatility and aggression. Using golf as an example for footballers is like offering Kiri Te Kanawa as a role model for Jim Morrison.

All in all, the recipe for restoring the values of sportsmanship is to abolish, by princely decree, the last 50 years of history. Kings have tried similar things before and ended up with wet feet. Sport will never be the same again.

Nor will literature, nor will music, nor will politics, nor will newspapers, nor will I and nor will you.

Sport is not immune to passing time, any more than language.

But it has always been the way of old folk to bemoan the doings of the young. Since sport is largely the preserve of the young, moaning at athletes is a time-honoured pleasure of the old – especially when the old are lapsed athletes themselves. Alas, all Prince Philip is doing in this initiative for sportsmanship is bewailing his own lost youth.

I do not say that all is well with sport. I do not say that every change is healthy, or morally correct. But the answer to sport's many problems lies in the present – not in the past.

If you really want more respect for the rules, you must administer the sport properly: you cannot operate a high-pressure activity on the assumption that people will behave as they did 50 years ago. And this is an error into which most sports fall, an error compounded by the act of princely hand-wringing.

Ah me, cries the prince, the world is going to the dogs. Here is someone who agrees with him: "I hear news every day, and those ordinary rumours of war, plagues, fires, inundations, thefts, murders, massacres, meteors, comets, spectrums, prodigies, apparitions, of towns taken, cities besieged in France, Germany, Turkey, Persia, Poland etc, daily musters and preparations and suchlike, which these tumultuous times afford, battles fought, so many men slain, monomachies, shipwrecks, piracies, sea-fights, peace, leagues, stratagems and fresh alarms." Going to the dogs indeed: the words of Robert Burton (1577-1640). The world has been changing every day since it was created, and sport has carried on changing at the same rate ever since it came into being. And all through history people have been telling us that the world has changed disastrously for the worse.

It takes more than princes to stop time in its tracks. Like every other area of life, sport should come to terms with change. What possible gain can come from launching a vain attack against the passage of time? You might as well sigh for the good old days before *homo sapiens* had evolved and *homo erectus* still walked the surface of the earth.

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